

Despite Problem Renting Offices

Belgrade Finds Benefits in Host Role

By Murray Seeger

BELGRADE, June 15—After a period of only modest success in the real estate business, the Yugoslav government has started discussing the merits for prime office space in its new conference center.

The 35 countries that signed the Helsinki agreement on European security and cooperation have been the targets of the rental pitch. They began the long process of reviewing their experience under that international document here today.

In New Belgrade, on the west bank of the Sava River, the offices originally were listed at a little more than \$250 a day for a square meter.

For customers willing to sign up for a full 1,573-square-meter suite for 120 days, the discount rate was 50 per cent of list price. According to diplomatic sources, the discount price now has become the standard price.

Many of the national delegations will use their embassies for offices instead of the new conference center, to cut costs. The nearly unanimous complaints

about high rents and the boycott of the center forced the Yugoslavs to cut the prices.

Happy to Be Hosts

Despite their failure as real estate hustlers, the Yugoslavs are relishing their role as hosts for the conference, for both economic and political reasons. The conference almost guarantees that Belgrade's most expensive hotels will be filled for most of the rest of the year.

On the political front, holding the conference in Belgrade this year coincides with the big celebration of President Tito's 85th birthday and his 40th anniversary as chief of the Yugoslav Communist party.

The Helsinki agreement is seen in Belgrade as a cornerstone of political détente between East and West. Holding the review session in Belgrade means that Yugoslavia's nonaligned status is recognized in both the Eastern Communist bloc and in the Western democratic nations.

"This meeting should promote all European cooperation and avoid the East-West tendencies in politics," a Foreign Office official commented. "This is not supposed to be a meeting of East and West blocs but a meeting of sovereign states."

The 35 nations—including all those in Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada—are planning the review conference itself. The delegates are expected to meet through June and much of July before adjourning for vacations.

Higher-level delegations are then expected to come to Belgrade in September and spend most of the remaining weeks of the year reviewing what progress has been made during the first two years of the Helsinki agreement.

A Yugoslav official said he had counted nearly 900 conferences during the last year, in preparation for the meetings.

There have been the obvious consultations among the members of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In addition, the economic groupings of Eastern Europe (Comecon) and Western Europe (European Economic Community) have tried to coordinate their strategy.

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First Helsinki Review Session Opens With Hope for Détente

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U.S. chargé d'affaires here, to the ministry at 11:30 last night to protest the incident in New York almost as soon as the news reached Belgrade. This was followed by a denunciation of terrorists, as well as the New York police and U.S. authorities, carried by the official news agency Tanjug. In the attack, three armed Croatian terrorists invaded the mission and wounded an employee before surrendering.

But apart from the passing reference, Mr. Minic's speech to more than 200 diplomats and 250 journalists at Belgrade's new conference center—completed just in time for the occasion—was simply a moderate restatement of hopes for détente.

"I am deeply convinced that détente can become a lasting, viable and all-embracing process only if it evolves in accordance with the principles established by the final act of the Helsinki conference," Mr. Minic said. "In our opinion, there is no alternative to this and there should be no setbacks or any serious delays."

Meeting a Prelude
After the address, the diplomats went into closed session. A chairman for the first day was drawn by lot, with the honor going to the Netherlands. The chairman will rotate daily in alphabetical order for the six-week meeting.

This stage of business is preparatory to fix the agenda, order of business, rules and timetable for a substantive discussion, to begin in October, of how the human rights provisions and other parts of the Helsinki agreement have been carried out.

A British position paper, described by a British spokesman as "offering a workmanlike and

quick start to the conference and avoiding polemics," was tabled with the support of the Common Market countries and all the NATO powers. If the British suggestions for procedure were to be adopted, everybody could go home within a week or 10 days. But most expect to spend six weeks here debating how to organize the really big arguments that will start in October.

Delegates were watching developments in Moscow where a U.S. journalist, Robert Toth, of the Los Angeles Times, was summoned for questioning by the KGB again today and informed he would not be permitted to leave the country while the questioning continues. He had been in contact with Jewish and other activists.

Among those arrested and deported in connection with the women activists today was Frank Owsak, a Czech-born reporter for Radio Denmark who had been accredited to cover the conference.

One subject of the conference will be the freedom of journalists to cover news throughout Eastern and Western Europe. Press freedom was a part of the original Helsinki agreement.

Decision on Cornfeld Is Set for June 23

GENEVA, June 15 (UPI)—A magistrate's court said it will decide on June 23 whether to send Bernard Cornfeld, former head of the defunct mutual fund empire Investors Overseas Services, to trial for illegal financial dealings.

Cornfeld came from the United States for the hearing, which lasted three days. His lawyers asked that the case be reopened or

Kremlin of "unwarranted interference in the legitimate work" of the journalist.

"Based on our knowledge of the facts, we see nothing in Toth's activities that could be considered incompatible with his legitimate journalistic status and activities," the protest said. It added that Mr. Toth's detention "cannot be considered in the best interests of normal U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations."

President Carter is "quite concerned" about the case, presidential press secretary Jody Powell said in Washington.

The Los Angeles Times said its editors had gone over Mr. Toth's dispatches from Moscow but were unable to find anything that might have offended the Soviet government.



AN AMERICAN—Ambassador Albert Sherr at the Belgrade review of the Helsinki accord on human rights.



A RUSSIAN—Yuri Voronov leading Soviet delegation at the opening of talks in the Yugoslav capital yesterday.

Vance Ties U.S. Aid and Trade With Latins to Rights Issues

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conference of foreign ministers and OAS delegations on this Caribbean island, the smallest and poorest OAS member.

Unlike previous years, the main issues on the OAS calendar are not economic ones that east the United States as a hemispheric villain, but precisely those that Mr. Vance outlined—human rights and a reorganization of a body that some U.S. officials have called "useless."

In a passage that several delegates called special attention to, Mr. Vance noted that "since the last general assembly" in San Diego, a year ago, "men who once among us have been victims of violent assault. We mourn the deaths of [El Salvador] Foreign Minister [Mauricio] Borge and former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier."

One U.S. Voice
Mr. Borgonovo was kidnapped and murdered by leftist terrorists last month. Mr. Letelier was killed by a bomb explosion in Washington in September. Chile's ruling military junta has been widely accused of the crime, for which there have been no arrests.

During a two-day visit to the conference, Mr. Vance is to meet individually with at least 30 Latin foreign ministers, driving home Mr. Carter's message.

"The main purpose of the administration now," said a high-level U.S. official, "is to speak with one voice." Admitting that apparent policy flip-flops have caused "some doubts about the U.S. government's seriousness of purpose," the official said Mr. Vance will be trying to clarify what the administration now believes is a substantive hemispheric policy.

While the smaller OAS nations are expected to appeal to Mr. Vance for new hemispheric concessions in aid and trade, the more powerful and wealthy coun-

tries are primarily interested in bilateral problems.

In one resolution before the assembly, Venezuela and Ecuador have demanded admission to the 1974 generalized system of U.S. trade preferences, from which they are excluded under a provision barring oil-exporting nations.

U.S. and Bulgaria Sign Accord on Science, Culture

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI)—The United States and Bulgaria signed their first scientific and cultural agreement. It was announced this week.

Mrs. Lyudmila Zhivkova, daughter of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, announced the agreement during the presentation of a bronze sculpture, "Maritsa River," to the Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts.

"No doubt the agreement will enhance and contribute to Bulgarian-U.S. cultural relations," she said. She added that she hoped the art work, which she said symbolized eternal motion, will symbolize the continued flow and growth of U.S.-Bulgarian relations.

The sculpture by Bulgarian artist Velichko Minakov shows an abstract woman with flowing hair.

Kennedy Center chairman Roger Stevens, who accepted the sculpture, said that he hoped soon to attend a performance of the Bulgarian State Opera to "see if that is the first exchange we have."

Kuwaiti Pilot Killed

BORDEAUX, June 15 (Reuters)—A French Air Force Mirage F-1 jet crashed near here today, killing its Kuwaiti pilot, who was making a training flight.

Turnout Is Heavy as Spanish Vote

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policemen watched over polling centers and two plainclothes officers were on duty inside each voting station.

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia figured among those who did not vote. The monarchy is considered above party politics.

Neither did 81-year-old Communist party president Dolores Ibarruri, known as La Pasionaria, vote. Although a candidate from the northwestern mining province of Asturias, she could not vote because her return from exile last month was not in time for her to be included in the census of voters. She was one of 17 Communists elected in the 1935 elections.

Premier Suarez and his wife voted shortly after the balloting started. "I'm quiet and optimistic," he said.

Santiago Carrillo, 52, the secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, voted for the first time in his life. "The center-left is going to win—that is, the forces from Premier Suarez to the Communist party," he predicted.

Mr. Gonzalez said he hoped the Socialists would emerge from the elections as the biggest single political party, but he estimated that it would get no more than

25 to 30 per cent of the popular vote.

The newspaper Diario 16 said that ballots for voting for leftist parties were those that most often were missing at polling stations. The Popular Socialist party said it planned to challenge

the results at some 20 polling stations because of various irregularities.

The Communist party charged that in the Pueblo Nuevo district, where it had the most votes, lists were being permitted to vote.

Kremlin Aide, in Fiery Tall Is Said to Spurn U.S. Trad

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP)—While U.S. industrialists and government officials watched with dismay this week, Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolchev put on a flat-waving denunciation of U.S. policy, culminating with the declaration: "We don't want your trade."

According to participants in a stormy private luncheon Monday, Mr. Patolchev's ire was raised by a statement of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., that congressional action to grant most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union is unlikely without Soviet action to ease restrictions on Jewish emigration.

Raising his voice and his fist and sometimes pointing his finger, Mr. Patolchev exploded into what a witness called a "Khrushchev-like" response. At one point, he claimed that only 1 per cent of Soviet Jews wish to emigrate and at another point declared that "all you are concerned about is Jews."

"Provocateurs" at Work
Mr. Patolchev charged that "provocateurs" are trying to spoil U.S.-Soviet relations by raising the emigration issue. He insisted that the Soviet Union does not need to do business with the United States, because there are other nations that can meet its needs. "We don't want your trade—we can live without it," he reportedly declared.

The occasion for the session, intended to improve the climate for bilateral trade, was a luncheon meeting given in Mr. Patolchev's honor by the executive board of the four-year-old U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council Inc. Nearly two dozen chief executives of large U.S. corporations and financial institutions were present, along with Treasury and State Department officials.

Late in 1974, Congress tied the granting of most-favored-nation trade benefits for the Soviet Union to freer emigration of Soviet Jews and also placed tight limits on Export-Import Bank credits for Soviet trade. The Kremlin retaliated by refusing to put into effect a U.S.-Soviet trade agreement signed in 1972.

Emigration of Soviet Jews dropped from about 25,000 in 1973 to some 13,000 last year. Authorities here believe the drop is due in large part to the Soviet reac-

tion to 1974 congressional action which has been condemned by Russian officials as discrimination and interference in internal affairs.

Gerald Ford as president, Henry Kissinger as secretary of state opposed the restrictive Jackson-Vanik amendment as a terroproductive. President Carter while a candidate for office, called the amendment a mis but later promised to implement it effectively. The Carter administration has not taken a position on repeal of the amendment.

Mr. Patolchev reportedly U.S. officials last week that U.S. imports of U.S. non-agricultural products will be halved in 1977 and 1978 because of trade and credit restrictions. Their present level is about million.

Carter Opposes Sale of Comput To Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—President Carter has said that he opposes the sale of a sophisticated U.S. computer to the Soviet Union. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said yesterday.

Mr. Powell confirmed that the President's opposition to the sale was expressed in a letter from his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, to Commerce Secretary J. Edgar Hoover.

The Commerce Department must grant an export license for the sale before Mr. Carter officially decides whether to allow it.

It is considered unlikely the Commerce Department will grant the license, but even did, Mr. Carter's opposition would kill the sale.

According to administration officials, the President's main objection is that there is no guarantee that the computer would not be used for military purposes. The \$13-million C-76 computer, manufactured by Control Data, has been ordered by the Soviet Union for use in its space program, but can be used for missiles and for other military purposes.

In an Unprecedented Action Commonwealth Assails Am

(Continued from Page 1)

Uganda. But the Britons knew, when they decided to stay in Uganda, that they might have trouble, he said, and the leaders felt that the Commonwealth "must set out what it feels on certain issues."

"I am bound to say I do not recollect any occasion in which condemnation has been so strongly expressed by so many people," the Prime Minister declared.

Commonwealth officials said the nearest parallel to tonight's attack was a somewhat milder attack in 1961, a move which led to South Africa's withdrawal from the group.

"Overwhelming View"
During a three-hour discussion last night, and further talks today, Nigeria—and, to a lesser degree, India and Malawi—expressed reservations about attacking Uganda by name. Commonwealth countries, whose forms of government range from autocracy to democracy, have traditionally been reluctant to probe into each other's domestic affairs.

In the end, it was decided to omit Field Marshal Amin's name and to speak of the "overwhelming view" of the conference rather than of a "consensus" or a "unanimous opinion." A formula that allowed the objectors to maintain their privately stated reservations.

The communiqué also drew a distinction between the government and the people of Uganda, remarking that "Ugandans remained within the fraternity of Commonwealth friendship" and expressing the hope that they would soon "once more fully enjoy their basic human rights, which now are being so cruelly denied."

President Amin managed to dominate most of the press reports about the conference, to the irritation of Mr. Callaghan and others, even though the British had told him he was not welcome to attend. The Uganda radio spread rumors of his impending arrival, then broadcast a steady stream of stories about Mr. Scanlon and other Britons in Uganda.

that ended up on the front of the London newspapers.

The conference itself is largely on the continuing in southern Africa.

Perhaps the most substantial accomplishment was a unanimous statement deploring apartheid that appeared to lessen the ability that next year's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, would be disrupted by African boycotts, as were last year's Olympic Games in Israel.

The statement eased the tension between New Zealand, athletes have taken part in petition with South Africa's black African nations.

In the communiqué tonight Commonwealth leaders reaffirmed their support for majority rule in Rhodesia, backing the struggle against apartheid which some African Commonwealth members have played a key part, and the new effort undertaken by Britain to negotiate a settlement.

"A negotiated settlement entails not only the removal of the illegal Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia, the commonwealth said, but also the dismantling of apartheid and repression."

Pretoria Is Target
Accusing South Africa of playing a major role "in perpetuating the problems of southern Africa," the heads of government, upon all nations to refrain from adding to the regime's support, while the nuclear industry named a committee to try ways of preventing goods from reaching Rhodesia.

For Britain the communiqué could be counted a success, managed to bar President Amin from the country during Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations without antagonizing fellow African leaders, and avoided condemnation by Africans for its long suffering in solving the Rhodesia problem.

For the Africans, however, there was little real progress in the issue that matters to them: The liberation of Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa.

KGB Questions Toth on Sheharansky Ties

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the "document" was placed in his hands, five KGB men pounced on him.

The spokesman was questioned about the Petukhov article for three hours Saturday and for four hours yesterday by Maj. O.A. Dobrovolsky, chief of the KGB investigating group.

"I asked how parapsychology could be considered a secret," Mr. Toth said. "The impression I got was that if you get any information about science that is not officially released, then that is secret."

The second secretary of the U.S. Embassy, Larry Napper, accompanied Mr. Toth to the prison yesterday and today, but he was not allowed to be present at the questioning.

Mr. Toth said he was introduced to Mr. Petukhov about six months ago. He said the scientist telephoned him Saturday and offered him his paper.

John Chancellor of NBC News asked Mr. Toth in a telephone interview if he thought it was just a coincidence that the police were on hand when he met Mr. Petukhov Saturday. "Absolutely not," he replied.

Mr. Toth had planned to leave Moscow Friday with his wife and three children, having completed a three-year tour in the Soviet capital. He said there was no indication whether he would be able to leave on schedule.

The State Department protested to the Soviet government about his detention, accusing the

Fly National non-stop to Miami.

London—Miami
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Technical Solution

U.S., Japan Are Easing Away from Clash Over Plutonium

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The United States and Japan have agreed to seek a face-saving formula that will ease the political clash over the controversial nonproliferation policy, which could set back the U.S. effort to become self-reliant in energy.

Two rounds of negotiations in Washington, U.S. and Japanese officials said in interviews last week that they have found a way out of the impasse caused by Mr. Carter's restrictive policy. Once the committee dealt with the energy program, voting on a controversial reactor project which Japan had proposed to build in the U.S. would be resumed.

Work on the Clinch River reactor project in Tennessee, which was approved by the House Science and Technology Committee on a 19-11 vote last week, was resumed.

U.S. officials have told the Japanese that they must oppose such reprocessing plants, even though they acknowledge that the U.S. official believes Japan would seek nuclear weapons. Officials said that the United States had to stand firmly on principle and could not make an exception, even for a friend, because that would jeopardize the whole policy against plutonium and allow others to seek exceptions.

A few years ago, the plant would have received such certification, U.S. officials said. But now, with a greater awareness of nuclear proliferation, spurred by India's surprise explosion in 1974, the United States will not give its approval to the Tokai-Mura plant, the officials said.

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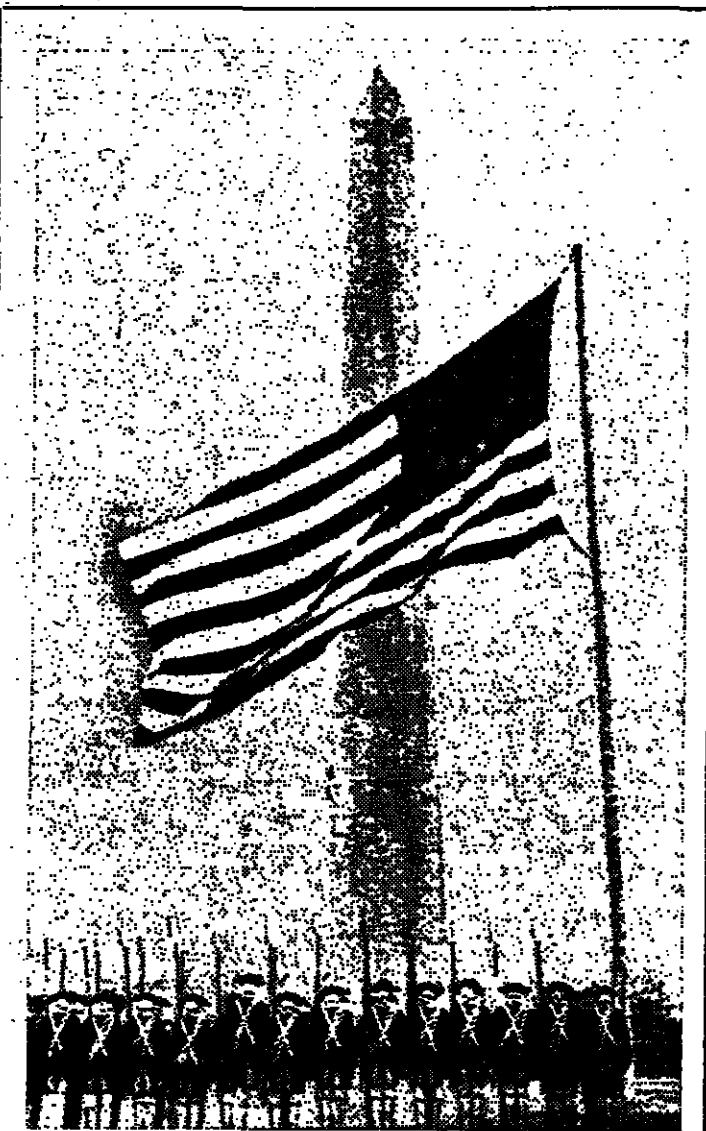
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FLAG DAY—A giant copy of the first American flag, designed by Betsy Ross, flies on the grounds of the Washington Monument Tuesday. Members of the Commander-in-Chief's guard during the ceremony.

House Panel Votes for Oil Tax That Carter Says Is Crucial

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP)—President Carter won an important vote yesterday as a House committee approved an oil tax that will increase prices without giving a windfall to producers. The tax is designed to reduce consumption.

"This was the real heart of the President's energy program," said Rep. Al Ullman, chairman

of the Ways and Means Committee. "What we have done today is insure to the country that we will have a meaningful energy program," the Oregon Democrat said.

Congressional committees rejected last week a standby gasoline tax, price controls on natural gas and a tax on oil imports. Mr. Carter then came out fighting against a proposal to give oil producers 20 per cent of the revenue that would be raised by the oil tax.

That proposal, a so-called "pilot plan," was rejected as an incentive for exploration.

Opposed as Rip-Off
A Carter spokesman said that the President considered any proposal a rip-off of the American people. The proposal lost, 21 to 18. The tax was approved on an identical vote.

The tax would wipe out the two-tiered price structure for "new" and "old" oil and set the price of all U.S. oil at the world market figure of last April of about \$13.50 a 42-gallon barrel.

The administration believes it will save about 500,000 barrels a day, and calls it the heart of its fuel conservation program.

Under Mr. Carter's proposals, most of the revenue generated by the tax would be returned to taxpayers. The first share of the total, which is expected to reach \$14 billion a year, would be returned as direct refunds of the higher price for home heating fuel that the tax would cause.

Most of the balance would be returned to the Treasury as credit against federal income taxes. The Ways and Means Committee was to vote on the rebate proposals today.

Carter Embarrassed
Rep. Joe Waggoner Jr., D-La., led the fight for the pilot plan. Had it been accepted, it would have given producers at least 40 per cent of profit from oil pumped out of newly discovered wells. The pilot plan would have been worth up to \$2.8 billion a year to oil companies.

Jody Powell, the President's press secretary, said after the vote that Mr. Carter was "extremely pleased by the courageous action" of the committee in rejecting the plan, despite intense lobbying efforts by the oil industry.

But the President also suffered a setback yesterday when the House Science and Technology Committee refused his request to discontinue a commercial "breeder" nuclear reactor at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Dam Projects Pass
WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT)—The House narrowly defeated yesterday a bid by backers of President Carter to kill 16 dams and irrigation projects he wants eliminated, but gave him enough votes to show that a veto could not be overridden.

The 218-to-194 vote against the amendment to the \$10.3-billion public works appropriation bill was a major tactical victory. House sources said the action probably would compel Mr. Carter to give way if the Senate, as expected, should move to kill several of the dams.

The House then passed the bill, which also includes \$6 billion for energy research, on a 356-to-84 vote.

The Senate Appropriations subcommittee on public works, which decided tentatively last week to eliminate eight of the dams, was to meet later and may report out a bill.

Genetic Test Spurs a Debate on U.S. Security Measures

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 15 (WP)—A scientist working in California has successfully inserted antibiotic-resistant genes into a potential disease germ. The experiment has raised serious new questions about the adequacy of U.S. government guidelines for handling experiments that combine genes in potentially harmful ways.

The question of whether or not the Stanford University experiment reveals a perilous gap in the guidelines is being examined by a Senate health subcommittee and the National Institutes of Health.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Health and Scientific Research subcommittee, said last week that the Stanford work "presents an unacceptable risk for the American population" and indeed shows "a fundamental weakness" in the NIH guidelines.

The guidelines forbid scientists from artificially joining unrelated genes to make any disease germs resistant to antibiotics. But the guidelines cover only the new and revolutionary "recombinant DNA" method of linking DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the basic chemical of genes.

French Geneticist
F.D. Ehrlich, a French geneticist working at the California university, used a different gene-mixing method believed to occur sometimes in nature.

He inserted several bits of genetic material from antibiotic-resistant staphylococcus bacteria into an ordinarily harmless kind of bacteria called bacillus subtilis.

8 Held in Protest Of Bryant Show

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Eight persons were arrested last night during a demonstration by an estimated 2,000 homosexual rights supporters against a concert appearance by singer Anita Bryant.

Four of those arrested were charged with disorderly conduct and released on \$25 bond each. Four others were charged with battery and disorderly conduct and were released on \$100 bond each.

The police said the arrests were the result of pushing and shoving among the demonstrators outside the Medinah Temple, where Miss Bryant appeared as part of a Flag Day fund-raising event staged by the Shriners. Miss Bryant recently led a successful fight to repeal a Miami-Dade County ordinance that barred discrimination against homosexuals in jobs and housing.

After California Experiment

He used a familiar genetic method called transformation in which genes pick up pieces of free-floating foreign DNA. He reported in the April issue of "The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences" that the transplanted genes successfully "replicate and express their genetic information (antibiotic resistance) in this new host."

Not Always Harmless
If bacillus subtilis were always harmless, the Ehrlich report probably would not have been noticed. But Dr. Barth Heller of the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver reported in 1973 that bacillus subtilis had seriously infected and almost killed a 28-year-old veterinary assistant who was taking drugs for an illness.

Dr. Bernard Talbot, special assistant to NIH's deputy director for science, said that "if Ehrlich had proposed to do the same thing by recombinant methodology, we'd have told him to wait and referred it to an advisory committee to see whether or not it was within the guidelines. That would depend in part on whether or not bacillus subtilis was regarded as a disease organism. I don't know the answer."

Mr. Ehrlich has left Stanford and returned to the Institute of Molecular Biology of the University of Paris. Dr. Joshua Lederberg of Stanford, a Nobel Prize-winner in whose laboratory Mr. Ehrlich worked and the sponsor of Mr. Ehrlich's April report, strenuously defended the project.

"If bacillus subtilis is a patho-

gen (a disease-causing organism), then anything's a pathogen," he said. "It is infectious only in a host with no immune defense."

Why Chosen
He said bacillus subtilis was chosen for the experiment as a host that could not possibly be criticized as one that might become dangerous. Also, he said, the work was done in a laboratory meeting safety requirements for similar research under the NIH guidelines.

Mr. Ehrlich said in his report that his results "make it likely that similar gene-mixing occurs commonly in nature." These are growing evidence that this could be true. If it is true, many scientists argue, the present restrictions on recombinant DNA may be meaningless.

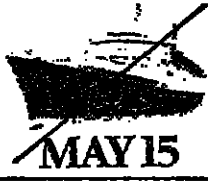
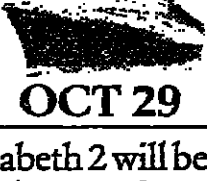



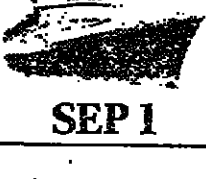
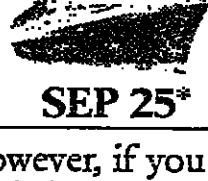
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FRANCE

Peace Corps Funds Asked
WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—President Carter has asked the U.S. Congress for \$10 million to expand the Peace Corps in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

Coincidence in Partition

The attack by Croats on the Yugoslav mission to the United Nations in New York was, of course, timed to precede the beginning of the Belgrade conference. But it also coincided with the solemn burial of the South Moluccans killed in their violent effort to enlist Dutch cooperation on behalf of their nationalism and the decision of the British Labor government to postpone their bill for Scottish and Welsh autonomy. For a variety of reasons it was a bad few days for the partitionists.

Of the three instances cited, it is clear enough that the most reasonable approach was that of Mr. Callaghan's Labor party. But the Laborites are only in office by the grace of the Liberals, and there are limits to the amount of compromise that the major party can make to the minor, even to stay in office. Also, the national aspirations of Scotland and Wales have supporters and opponents who have no desire to concede anything to reason.

The Labor gesture toward autonomy cost them a serious vote in Commons and another might bring on a general election. So the attempt to solve a partition problem by negotiation and legislation has, for the time being, at least, failed. It is not a cheery prospect for the Canadians, who hope to approach Quebec separatism in the same way.

National hopes based on differences of race or culture are hard to bring into rational bounds. That the Scots should

have given the world the kilt, the Croats the cravat, has loomed larger in some minds than how taxes are to be collected, and services supplied. True, economic injustices or hopes of concentrated wealth (like North Sea oil) play their part in separatist movements, but most of these could be worked out more smoothly by parliamentary means.

For example, the state of New Jersey is currently much disturbed by an income tax. This was brought on chiefly because the neighborhood property taxes which built schools and paid teachers varied so widely from town to town—poorer neighborhoods had poorer schools: a state-level tax on incomes could even matters out. This is true of nations as well as states within nations—by national taxation differences in local incomes will not mean that differences in local services will be too pronounced. But there are always those who do not want to equalize services largely at their expense, those who feel they have been discriminated against in the division of taxes and services, and those who simply want to run their own affairs in their own way.

The result is that the parliamentary approach runs into trouble, and there are those who want guns, either for national expression or national repression, the guns that can represent any argument their holders want them to, and where the answers must be bandages or burials, more guns or bombs.

Rosalynn Carter Elected

The unspoken question behind many appraisals of Rosalynn Carter's journey to seven Latin and Caribbean nations has been "who elected her?" People here and abroad have wondered whether it was somehow insulting to send the First Lady if the President and Vice-President were too busy with other continents. People have winced at the thought of an imperial family taking over where the imperial presidents left off: Lillian Carter to India, Chip Carter to Buffalo and China, Amy Carter to the public school constituency and now Rosalynn Carter to eight-hour summit conferences with chiefs of state. Some complain of nepotism and some have questioned directly whether First Ladies have any right to leave the East, or distaff, Wing of the White House and to escape the family-style pages.

For all this, we would substitute the question, "How well could she handle the missions entrusted to her by the President?" The initial reports suggest that Mrs. Carter did very well indeed at explaining her husband's interest, concern and policies and at eliciting extensive comments of both support and disagreement from her hosts. It is the quality of her ambassadorship that should concern us, not the range of subjects on which the President might wish to exploit her prestige and proximity.

First Ladies have a special and unique standing in the American government and deserve the chance to invest it in good works. Betty Ford fully defined their place and power in one memorable phrase: "pillow talk." Where that talk may range is for the couple sharing the pillow to determine. If Mrs. Carter proposes or criticizes appointments and policies, we would prefer a visible influence to the shadowy sort. Certainly her ambition, intelligence, self-control and public deportment were evident in her husband's campaign for the presidency. His election implied her partnership just as thoroughly as it implied his Southern perspective, military and business background, and veneration of Admiral Hyman Rickover. His reliance upon her was as predictable as his reliance upon Hamilton Jordan or Jody Powell.

In this respect, foreign affairs are no different from the most domestic affairs, except to those who would contend that a wife's

place must always be at home, and in the kitchen at that. As long as she is welcome where she is sent, Mrs. Carter in Latin America is no less appropriate than Clark Clifford in Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, or Robert Kennedy in Indonesia or Harry Hopkins in Russia. There are times in diplomacy when intimacy with a president is simply more valuable than linguistic ability or experience in negotiation.

The wife of a president cannot avoid government service or play only a private role. At a minimum, she is expected to manage many affairs of the White House and receptions of state. If she were unavailable or incompetent there, she and her husband would be judged wanting, inhospitable, even rude. If she is vigorous and a mother, much of the country looks to her automatically for guidance in matters of special interest to women and children. What she wears and whom she visits become matters of national gossip and political weight. Why is it accepted that she encourage ballet and the modern dance in New York but not human rights in Brazil? Marriage to a president does not automatically endow her with governmental skills, but neither should it disqualify. Her power and influence are derivative, but so is that of half the appointees of any president.

The family presidency can be overdone, like anything else. Given her special Peace Corps background in India, the President's mother was an inspired choice to represent him at a state funeral there. But we saw no comparable benefit in Chip Carter's joining a delegation to China or inspecting blizzard damage in upstate New York. We think Mrs. Carter's boast in Latin America that she was "closer than anyone" to the President was unseemly and unnecessarily defensive. For her, too, the question should be not just who she is, but how well equipped to handle a presidential errand.

If she holds to the standard of the apparently successful trip, she can help not only the President but also thousands of government wives and the wives of other prominent men who, with her, need and seek a role, quite willing to be an extension of their husbands but not just an appendage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Soviet Union vs. Toth

The action of the government of the Soviet Union against the Moscow correspondent of the Los Angeles Times must be viewed with the utmost gravity.

Robert C. Toth has been harassed on the streets and held for interrogation in defiance of the norms of international relations.

Soviet officials have known for some time that Toth would be leaving Friday for a new assignment. A visa application has been made in behalf of the correspondent designated as his successor. It is difficult to dismiss speculation that there is more than a coincidence in all of this. It is difficult to dismiss speculation that this blatant violation of longstanding commitments and understandings is related to the new pressures sensed in Moscow from President Carter's affirmation of human rights, and to

the impending confrontation in Belgrade...

This matter goes to the heart of détente. The Soviet action appears to be nothing less than deliberate defiance of Carter's international appeal for implementation of the basic rights articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It appears to be nothing less than deliberate defiance of elements of the Helsinki agreements that accepted freer access to information by the press—agreements that will be the center of controversy in the Belgrade review conference.

Moscow must be made to understand that it cannot enjoy the fruits of closer commercial ties with the free world while trampling fundamental liberties. Détente is the road to peace, but it is not a one-way street.

—Excerpted from the Los Angeles Times.

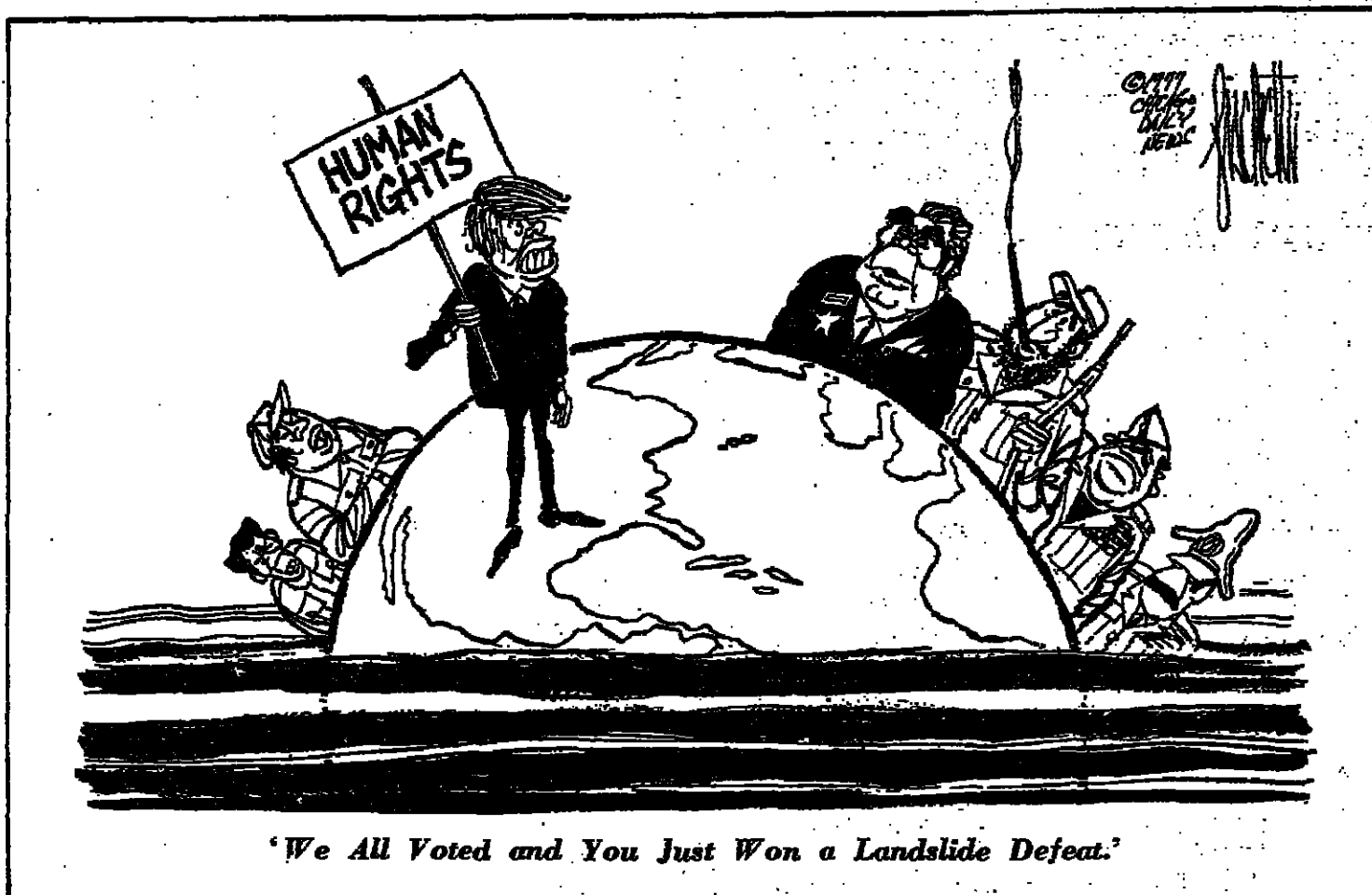
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 16, 1902

BERLIN—The "Berliner Tageblatt" says: "In Germany there is no longer any occasion now peace has been concluded, for posing as more pro-Ber than the Boers themselves, and in England, after the first flush of victory shall have been dispelled, people will see sooner or later that among all the great Powers on the Continent, the German Empire is the one with which it is possible to get along the most easily without great friction."

LONDON—"The sex novel will sell in any country at any time. I do not think the taste for it increases any faster than the taste for potatoes, because the sex novel, like the potato, is a staple," said Mr. Alfred A. Knopf, in a Daily Express interview yesterday. "The detective story is another staple," he continued, "though the area of its sale is narrower." He also thought that Germany was producing some very good literature.



'We All Voted and You Just Won a Landslide Defeat.'

The Soviet Union's 'Nationwide Debate'

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Soviet Union is now in the throes of what the Moscow newspapers describe as a "nationwide debate." Every day Pravda, which usually runs to about six pages, gives a whole page to reports of the debate, with accounts of meetings being held in various parts of the Soviet Union, letters to the editor, and specially written articles, all on one subject: The new Soviet constitution.

So far, however, not a single voice has been raised in protest against any of the provisions of the new constitution. The meetings being held in each of the 15 republics which make up the Soviet Union pass resolutions which "unanimously" approve the draft of the constitution recently unveiled in Moscow by Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. But the speech made on the subject by Mr. Brezhnev himself did contain some hints of differences in the leadership.

The Soviet Union is formally a "federal" state, with each of the republics retaining certain constitutional rights. The right of a republic to secede from the Soviet Union, which was written into the Stalin constitution of 1936, has always been an empty formality, as have been most of the other "rights." But the nationalist sentiments which have come to the surface from time to time in the various Soviet republics must have the Kremlin wondering whether the right to secede should be retained. Reports reaching the West from the Soviet Union have indicated that this was one of the subjects under discussion during the drafting of the new constitution.

There are evidently three schools of thought in the Soviet Union. There are those, mainly in the republics, who believe that the federal element in the structure of the state should be greatly strengthened, to allow for a real degree of devolution from Moscow. They may be roughly compared with those in the West, the Scots in the United Kingdom or the Basques in Spain, who believe, for historical and economic reasons, that they ought to govern themselves. Then there are those, mainly in Moscow, who believe that an even greater degree of integration is required than obtains already, in order to prevent the emergence of powerful nationalist feelings, which might threaten the Kremlin's control of the non-Russian republics. The third school of thought evidently holds that the whole subject is potentially so explosive that it is best to leave well enough alone.

It is certainly a matter of great political sensitivity, and few details of the Soviet leadership debate on it have been allowed to percolate into the public domain. But even some members of the Politburo have on occasion argued in favor of greater devolution, as became evident after the Ukrainian party secretary, Shelest, was dismissed from his post. The first party secretaries of such important republics as Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan were also dismissed in recent years amid indications that they had inclined to a "national Communist" viewpoint which favored the interests of their own republics. Translated into constitutional terms, this means that they and others like them believe that the federal element in the structure of the Soviet state should be strengthened.

It was this debate that Mr. Brezhnev seems to have been hinting at when he said recently that experience had shown that the main features of the Soviet federal structure had "fully" justified themselves. "There is therefore no need," he argued, "to make any changes of principle on the forms of the Soviet Socialist Federation." It is only by inference that one may deduce that it is so often the case in Soviet leadership debates, that someone had been arguing in favor of changes. Otherwise, there would have been no need for Mr. Brezhnev to reject the idea of change.

One of the changes which have been suggested, to judge from an article which appeared in the Soviet press last year, was that the new constitution should replace the federal structure of the state with a unitary one, so that

the republics should be controlled in law, as well as in fact, from Moscow. The article recalled that Lenin regarded the federation as a "transitional stage" on the way to full unity. The time might come, the article suggested, when the federal structure of the Soviet state might hamper the "coming together" of the nations which comprise it. This, it said, would raise the question of transition from a federal to a unitary state—a prospect which the article warmly commended.

In the event, no such changes were made in the new constitution, presumably because those who believed that it is better to let sleeping dogs lie had won the day. But does it matter what the constitution says? On some issues it does matter. Obviously no re-

public could secede from the Soviet Union by just declaring its wish to do so, even though the provision which allows this has migrated from the Stalin into the Brezhnev constitution. But if the first secretaries of some of the more important Soviet republics were again to develop nationalist leanings, they might demand that the rights "guaranteed" by the constitution should be honored.

The new constitution has abolished, for instance, the right of each republic to raise its own military units. No republic has made any use of this right, any more than of the right to secede. Why, then, should the first be dropped, and the other retained? Evidently because the Kremlin feared that in certain circum-

stances nationalist agitation might lead to demands that some of the republics should be allowed to form their own military units.

In the end, however, it is not the constitution but the facts of life that will weaken the dominant position of the Russians in the Soviet Union. Russians now comprise little more than half the population of the Soviet Union, and their birthrate is declining, while that of the non-Russians, particularly in the Asian part of the Soviet Union, is rising rapidly. It is already clear that by the 1990s some Soviet military units will consist predominantly of non-Russians. It is easier to write new constitutions than to change demographic trends.

Bonn View on 'Human Rights'

By James Reston

BONN—The closer you get to the borders between Western Europe and Communist Eastern Europe, the more the issue of "human rights" becomes intensely human and personal. In Washington, and even in London and Paris, it is mainly a philosophical question, but here in the Federal Republic of Germany, it is a question of divided families, parents and children, husbands, wives and lovers.

No wonder, then, that President Carter in Washington and Chancellor Schmidt here in the capital of the Federal German Republic agree on the principle of human rights, but disagree on the political tactics of how to get the people and the principle together.

Jimmy Carter didn't think much about the German problem when he started his human rights campaign, but he is running into problems here he didn't expect and despite his serious discussions with Chancellor Schmidt at the summit meeting in London, didn't resolve.

Schmidt was very excited about the Helsinki agreement of two years ago in which the Soviets and their allies in Eastern Europe agreed that human rights in their countries should be respected and could be negotiated with the nations of the West.

Since the Helsinki agreement, Schmidt arranged for about 70,000 ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe to come into West Germany. Over 8,000 of these were negotiated out of Poland on a case-by-case basis. He has also been making progress with the G.D.R. in Eastern Germany and even with the U.S.S.R. to increase the communications and to unite families—all this in very cautious and private negotiations.

Jimmy Carter helped this process by dramatizing "human rights" at the beginning, officials here say, but they add that maybe he's pushing it too far, at least in Germany. He's creating tension and even fear in Eastern Eu-

rope and Moscow now, they say, and the more tension, the less chance of getting people out of East Germany, Eastern Europe, or the Soviet Union.

West Germany has some special problems. It has over a million workers from other countries in its economy. Berlin, for example, is the third largest Turkish city, with more Turkish residents than any other city except Istanbul and Ankara. It wants to bring its own German people from Eastern Europe back home, and put them to work, but this requires, they insist, not pronouncements or provocations but careful and difficult negotiations.

Consider the "human rights" problem from the German view, they say. Some progress has been made quickly here, in the last few years. Last year, about 8 million Germans from West Germany visited their families and friends in Communist East Germany. And at the same time, some 1.5 million old people and about 40,000 others from East Germany were allowed to visit West Germany on special occasions.

Meanwhile, as long as the idea of détente between Moscow and Washington existed, the communication by radio and television, in sports, the arts and even news increased, but whenever Washington and Moscow begin to differ publicly, emigration and communication slow down.

What may be much more important is that Chancellor Schmidt discussed the dilemma between the principle and the practical with President Carter at the summit meeting in London, and thought they had come to an agreement.

The press reported after the London meeting that Carter and Schmidt had resolved their differences, but that's not what I have been hearing in Bonn.

Even on the eve of the Belgrade conference on European security and "human rights" of-

ficials here say, President Carter seems to be in the headlines every day proclaiming his allegiance to the Western alliance but provoking the Soviets.

This has created a problem for the Chancellor of the Federal German Republic, the President of France, and even the Prime Minister of Britain, who is Jimmy Carter's greatest supporter in this part of the world.

Apparently, they all came away from the summit believing President Carter was going to moderate his "human rights" campaign. In fact, officials here, at least, say he recognized their problem and promised to do so, but has continued to envenom the issue as before.

After the summit meeting in London, Chancellor Schmidt tried to moderate the "human rights" controversy. He got in touch with Brezhnev in the Soviet Union and with the other leaders of the Communist states of Eastern Europe, including Tito in Yugoslavia, and tried to persuade them that Carter was dealing with a domestic political problem, not having made his point, would now avoid dramatizing the problem.

Instead, they insist, Carter has kept inciting the Congress and American public opinion on the human rights issue, and is making things worse on the eve of the Belgrade conference on European security and human rights.

Obviously, there is either a serious problem or misunderstanding here within the alliance and particularly between President Carter and Chancellor Schmidt.

Their agreement at London last month has clearly broken down, and it is not only human rights but on consultation over arms control, and the Middle East. Chancellor Schmidt is going to Washington in the middle of July to discuss all this, but that may not be soon enough. Washington and Bonn are the heart of the NATO alliance, and for the moment, if I hear the melody here, they are clear out of touch.

President Carter would probably be shocked to hear the longings and doubts being expressed here. They say that in Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris and Prime Minister Callaghan in London, Carter has allies who believe in his objectives, but that he has disappointed them, and particularly Schmidt, since they met him last month in London.

There is a danger that the recent reports of the growth of stocks because of two years favorable harvests and the prospect of another excellent crop 1977 may tempt persons concerned about the world problem to conclude that on the way to being solved.

Unfortunately this is not case. There are still 460 million people who are malnourished, facing starvation. The world problem is, in one sense, to transform their nutritional into effective demand. For the lack of adequate demand (income), not of supply, keeps people malnourished; are hungry because they poor. Therefore, to empty supply by taking comfort in fact of increased production having the world food problem to "disappear" when are good.

Even in the "crisis" years 1973-74, there was no shortage of food. Many people could not afford to pay for it. At the same time, there was no surplus in relation to nutritional need. The aid supplies so often mentioned days do not get to hungry people because neither the internal nor the external political system permit them to grow or buy food.

In preparation for its 10th session, the World Council, which was created to carry out the decisions of the World Food Conference, has issued a remarkable document describing the world food situation. It shows that the world food situation is not as bleak as it seems. It shows that the world food situation is not as bleak as it seems. It shows that the world food situation is not as bleak as it seems.

Developments According to the council, have been only two positive developments since November. The establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, with a billion dollars spent on getting more assets for food production in deficit countries; and a world grain harvest in 1976, the first of these can be attributed to the World Food Conference. The good weather was a providence, and the record covered mainly in the dew world.

The council says "progress other food problems have slow"—a considerable underment. Food aid is still planned ahead, and targets not been met. No grain system exists, and a report is stalemate. Most signs away from, rather than liberating of food trade coordinated attack is aim malnutrition. And the Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Intern Food Policy Research Institute and the forthcoming Academy of Sciences work and nutrition study point more serious situation that the conference's original target for the decade ahead. It is a time to relax. The "surplus" should be used to begin a reform.

Famine is dramatic—a event about which we do thing immediately; but it more than the temporary festation of a continuing. That the prospect of a future seems remote for it is not cause for ex-cency. Malnutrition for the International food system is a fact. It is a failure to feel that a clear signal of function. Moreover, half a hungry people are also a tom of an underlying socie-undevelopment, in injustice. We have to loyond hunger for the structural causes of problem.

The World Food Council in Manila at the end of a month. It has an opportunity to renew emphasis the present system's fall meet the basic human ne and fundamental human r food, and the danger that to-beck good crops will that failure—with tragic consequences for the million half-billion of this planet.

Martin McLaughlin is a fellow at the Overseas Development Council, a private group that studies international development problems. He writes for The New York Times.

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Major Nations Resist Economic Boosts

By Carl Gewirtz

June 15 (AP-DJ).—Debtors that economic year and the first year will fall short of targets, the major states are not introducing new ex-

However, as the OECD meetings make clear, legitimate differences of opinion about how things are and where they are headed can reduce this policy to a program of "too little, too late."

For its part, the United States continues to urge a more expansionary policy by West Germany and Japan and is now warning that unless they take measures to reduce their anticipated current-account surpluses the United States could find itself in an exposed position with its expected deficit of between \$10 billion and \$12 billion this year.

The OECD is forecasting West Germany will show a surplus of \$1.5 billion this year while Japan is expected to run a \$6-billion surplus. Washington maintains that a third of its deficit is going to the oil-producing states and that the bulk of the remainder is paying for imports from South America and Asia—in effect, a boost to those economies.

And it warns that U.S. public opinion could become overwhelmingly protectionist if Americans come to believe that other states in a strong position are not doing what they can or should to help shoulder the burden of running a deficit in their international accounts.

Another fear is that the dollar could become exposed on the foreign exchange market if the German and Japanese surpluses begin to attract "hot money" speculating on a revaluation of those currencies and a further devaluation of the dollar, which could trigger renewed turmoil on the foreign exchange markets.

These issues will be discussed further next week at the annual ministerial meeting of the OECD attended by Treasury secretaries and finance ministers. Little will have changed between now and then, of course, and there is some talk of convening a special ministerial meeting at the end of the year to review the situation.

Meanwhile, next week's meeting will renew the "trade pledge" not to take protectionist measures for another year. Portugal will again abstain from signing the pledge and officials are still not sure whether Spain, Turkey and New Zealand will sign it again.

tail building another U.S. plant, in addition to the Westmoreland one. He said it would have to be in the West, although he added that the company had not yet started considering the possibility of sites.

Provides Insurance
Such local assembly, he says, will insulate Volkswagen against further increases in the deutsche mark's value against the dollar. German manufacturing costs are already outrunning those in America, he said. Mr. Schmucker said he also feared that the United States might increasingly discriminate against imported cars.

"What it all means is that you can't supply a mass-market product like a popular car to the United States from abroad," he said.

Mr. Schmucker conceded that by his logic the Japanese companies ought to start building in the United States as well. He referred to industry reports that they were looking at West Coast sites.

But he said he suspected they were in less of a hurry than he was "because they have not suffered as much from the appreciation of their currency against the dollar."

Volkswagen's best year in the United States was 1970, when it had 6.3 per cent of the domestic car market and total sales of 571,000 and was America's leading foreign car supplier. Since then it has seen its market share cut back to 2.3 per cent last year and sales plummet to 275,650. The gains have been Toyota, which sold 346,885 cars in the United States last year for a market share of 3.4 per cent, and Datsun, which sold 270,103 for a 2.7-per-cent share.

Volkswagen has already overcome some of the difficulties that brought it to the brink of bankruptcy three years ago. It has ended its dependence on the Beetle with the successful development of the Rabbit and several other new models. It has also cut back its reliance on the U.S. market from over a third of sales 10 years ago to 13 per cent last year.

But after seeing U.S. sales slip further in 1976, Mr. Schmucker felt that the decision to assemble in the United States was fully justified and would provide the basis for expanding the company's sales there again.

U.S. Labor Costs May Prolong High Inflation

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP-DJ).—U.S. economic forecasters are warning that rising labor costs will hurt the nation's efforts to reduce inflation. Already rising briskly, the cost of labor is widely expected to increase still more rapidly late this year and in 1978.

Economists who monitor labor-cost developments cite various reasons for such concern. Unions in key industries recently have won extra-large pay packages that far outstrip prospective gains in worker productivity, and these settlements seem likely to spur other unions' pay demands in coming months.

At the same time, productivity gains will probably come harder as the year unfolds. Other reasons for worry range from the growing impact of cost-of-living adjustment clauses in labor contracts to the likelihood of further substantial increases in the hourly minimum wage.

The upshot, many analysts predict, is that inflation, which reached an annual rate of about 10 per cent in recent months, will subside only slowly, if at all. The prospect casts doubt on President Carter's announced goal of reducing inflation to 4 per cent a year during his current term. It also increases the possibility of federal wage-price constraints, some analysts say.

In addition, company profit margins,

widening of late, could undergo a new squeeze, although, on the brighter side, consumer expenditures should tend to expand, to the extent that better paychecks prompt workers to spend more.

"All indications point to an intensification of labor-cost pressures as the present economic expansion continues," says Norman Robertson, an economist of Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. Labor costs "could really jump" in coming months, warns Harold Ehrlich, president of Bernstein-Macaulay Inc., a New York investment adviser.

Pay is already rising. Hourly compensation in private businesses soared at an annual rate of 10.9 per cent in the year's first quarter. This was up from 9.2 per cent in last year's fourth quarter, 7.5 per cent in the third quarter and 6.5 per cent in the second quarter. It marked the fastest rate of pay increase in two years.

Labor costs last year climbed a relatively moderate 3.5 per cent. This was much narrower than a labor-cost rise of 7.5 per cent in 1976 and a 12.2-per-cent surge in 1974, the largest yearly gain on record. In the first quarter of 1977, labor costs rose 5.9 per cent annually, slightly below the fourth-quarter pace but nearly double the early-1976 rate.

Many forecasters fear that the first-quarter rate will prove to be a low for the

year. Reasonably typical is the forecast of Sam Nakagama, an economist at Elder, Peabody & Co., a New York securities firm. He sees the climb in labor costs reaching annual rates of 6 per cent or more in coming months.

Mr. Nakagama regards the labor-cost outlook as "alarming," and he is particularly disturbed by the size of some recent pay packages won by unions. He characterizes recent settlements in the automobile and steel industries, for example, as "disastrous," giving workers in those key industries far larger pay increases than can possibly be offset through gains in hourly output.

In the major automakers' labor pacts, reached late last year, workers received increases that are expected to lift the companies' hourly labor expenses at least 10 per cent annually, or appreciably more than anticipated productivity gains.

The United Steelworkers union recently concluded a labor agreement that analysts believe could raise steel companies' employment costs more than 30 per cent over the next three years; again, productivity gains of that magnitude seem highly unlikely. And several weeks ago, following the steel settlement, aluminum workers won pay gains and other benefits that could prove "a little more costly" than the steel pact, a union official says.

Calls World Outlook Better Than Thought

Bank Aide Sees Reduction in Payments Imbalances

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, June 15 (WP).—A substantial reduction in the payments imbalances between deficit and surplus countries is attainable in the next few years, a Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. official said yesterday in an optimistic assessment of the debt-heavy international financial system.

There has been mounting concern expressed recently that the rapid build-up in international debt could topple the world financial system if it continues. But Rimmer DeVries, vice president of Morgan Guaranty, told a conference in Philadelphia sponsored by Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates that "the world payments outlook is a good deal more sanguine than frequently is appreciated."

Mr. DeVries predicted that between 1978 and 1981 the combined current account imbalances of the deficit countries will narrow to about \$60 billion to \$70 billion compared with a deficit of some \$200 billion accumulated from 1974 to 1977, mainly as a result of higher priced oil imports.

OPEC Surplus Seen Cut
The reduced gap, he said, could result from a big cut in the annual surplus run by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a U.S. energy program to slice oil imports, stabilization moves by countries running big deficits and efforts by Japan, West Germany, Swit-

zerland and the Netherlands to reduce their large annual export surpluses.

As to his analysis was a projection that the annual surplus run by OPEC would narrow to about \$10 billion by the end of this decade compared with the \$35 billion to \$40-billion annual total of the last two years and the \$65 billion accumulated in 1974 alone.

Mr. DeVries based this projection, which is contrary to many analysts who say the OPEC surplus will keep piling up at a \$40-billion rate, upon Saudi Arabia's ability to absorb imports of goods and services to offset a large part of its massive oil earnings. Noting that the rapid rise in U.S. dependence on oil imported from OPEC nations has moved his trade and current accounts into large deficits this year, he said, "narrowing the deficit through an effective energy policy would help reduce pres-

sure on oil prices, and would also help to narrow the Saudi Arabian and OPEC surpluses, thus enhancing the overall stability of the world payments system."

"Quite apart from obvious military and political considerations, the United States should formulate a strong energy policy in order to make an important contribution to the restoration of international payments equilibrium," the Morgan Guaranty official said.

Large Debt Buildup
Mr. DeVries acknowledged that "the international debt buildup has been very large in recent years," much of it funded by private banks, and with some countries accumulating so much external debt that refinancing or restructuring programs could be required in the next few years.

Using ratios that reflect a country's ability to service its external debt through export earnings and also pay for imports, Mr. DeVries singled out Argentina, Chile, the Philippines, Yugoslavia and India as countries that appear unfavorably in this analysis.

In addition, he said, "Peru is clearly facing an external debt refinancing problem this year," particularly if it has difficulty in agreeing with the International Monetary Fund on the conditions for a standby loan.

And Brazil and Mexico, which have both been large borrowers in international markets in the last few years, could face greater difficulty in rolling over their debt each year.

But Mr. DeVries rejected the analysis that most of the required adjustment in the current account balances involves the so-called less-developed countries. Many of these nations, he said, have found their current accounts improving over the last four years, mainly by selling goods to highly industrialized countries.

"The countries which we should be concerned with in this respect are not only Turkey and the Philippines but especially Spain, Portugal, Scandinavia and Canada, and also those countries whose deficits have been reduced only relatively little, such as France, South Africa and Ireland," he said.

Indonesia to Curb Borrowing To Keep Debt Burden Down

JAKARTA, June 15 (AP-DJ).—Said with foreign debt, Indonesia will discipline new commercial overseas borrowing to ensure that debt-service obligations over the next few years remain manageable, the country's chief economic planner says.

Widjojo Nitisastro, head of the National Planning Board and minister of state for economy, finance and industry, said Indonesia would "restrict" borrowing to "make sure the debt-service burden is less than 20 per cent."

Recent World Bank projections of the deficit countries' debt-service figure (the ratio of outlays for principal and interest on loans to foreign-exchange earnings) would rise to 18 per cent in fiscal 1978-1979 and peak at 19 per cent in fiscal 1979-1980. Most observers traditionally regard a debt-service ratio of 30 per cent as a danger limit.

Mr. Widjojo, in remarks to U.S. and Indonesian businessmen, said he was optimistic that unexpectedly strong growth in Indonesian exports would reduce the projected level a few percentage points. But he said that the country would adopt a conservative borrowing stance anyway to guarantee that debt-repayment obligations remain under control.

"In order to make sure debts are within our capability (to service) and won't upset our balance of payments situation, we are determined to have full control over debt repayment obligations," Mr. Widjojo said.

Mr. Widjojo emphasized the buoyancy of Indonesia's exports. In the fiscal year ended March 31, Indonesian non-oil exports reached a record \$3.54 billion.

"Current projects with regard to exports, especially non-oil exports, have to be revised upward," he said. "With the pick-up in the world economy and the determination of industrialized countries to manage their economies well, I am optimistic that exports will increase at a more rapid pace, and that the debt-service burden will be less than what's now expected."

Gulf Oil, Kewanee Say They Plan To Merge in '77

PITTSBURGH, June 15 (AP-DJ).—Gulf Oil Corp. said today its board and the board of Kewanee Industries Inc. have approved an agreement for the merger of Kewanee and Gulf.

Gulf Oil said it will pay \$46 in cash for each of about 8.57 million outstanding shares of Kewanee.

Kewanee manufactures a variety of specialty and industrial chemicals in addition to its activities as a non-integrated oil and gas producer. It has daily net production of about 20,000 barrels of crude oil and 70 million cubic feet of natural gas.

In 1976 Kewanee earned \$35.4 million, or \$3.70 a share, on sales of \$430 million.

Gulf Oil said the merger is expected to take place upon approval by Kewanee stockholders at a special meeting later this year, and completion of necessary legal steps.

Krupp Domestic Unit Posts a Small Profit

ESSEN, West Germany, June 15 (AP-DJ).—Earnings of the Fried. Krupp GmbH domestic group improved in 1976 but only extraordinary earnings from the sale of a share of Krupp's Brazilian subsidiaries enabled the group to offset losses in steel, Heinz Petry, management board chairman, told a press conference today.

The domestic group reported a net profit of 624,000 deutsche marks for 1976 against a loss of 61 million DM in 1975, as external sales rose 5 per cent to 9.02 billion DM from 8.53 billion DM.

Good Start Seen

And it will take more than Mr. Strauss's words yesterday to eliminate these worries, for many see the agreements as effective protectionist measures. For example, the American Footwear Industries Association cheered the U.S.-Taiwan accord as "a positive start in an effort to provide effective relief for our domestic industry from the threat of ever growing imports of shoes."

The agreement with Taiwan will limit imports of Taiwanese shoes to 122 million pairs in the first year, which runs from June 28, 1977, through June 30, 1978. This is well below the record level of 156 million pairs reached in 1976.

Under the accord, 125 million pairs will be allowed in during the second year, 128 million the

U.S. Trying to Dispel Fear of Protectionism

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP-DJ).—The Carter administration is attempting to ease concerns that its recent effort to restrain imports through negotiated agreements may build into a new wave of protectionism.

Robert Strauss, President Carter's chief trade negotiator, went to considerable lengths yesterday to calm such fears in announcing that the United States and Taiwan, as expected, had signed a four-year pact limiting U.S. imports of nonrubber shoes.

Mr. Strauss expressed the "hope" that the agreement with Taiwan, and a similar one with South Korea to be signed next week, will be the last such pact "for a long time." The agreement "certainly isn't an ideal solution" for those who believe in free trade, Mr. Strauss said. But he suggested it was much preferable to imposing quotas or tariffs.

President Carter turned to the negotiated marketing agreements after being confronted with recommendations by the U.S. International Trade Commission that he impose a tough tariff-rate quota system to restrict shoe imports and that he order sharply higher tariffs to keep out Japanese color-television sets. A TV agreement with Japan was announced late last month.

"Imaginative" Move

"This government was looking for... some short-term relief to some short-term problems," Mr. Strauss said, defending the orderly marketing agreement as an "imaginative" tool with which to fend off strong protectionist pressures. "We have just administered an emergency anti-protectionist prescription," he asserted.

The long-term solution to trade problems, U.S. officials hope, may be found at the continuing Geneva trade talks aimed at reducing world trade barriers. "I think that the Geneva talks came off dead center" as a result of political decisions reached at the recent economic summit conference in London, Mr. Strauss said.

Mr. Carter was hailed as a strong free-trade advocate for his decisions to reject the recommendations of the Trade Commission on shoes and color-TV sets and to seek marketing agreements.

But questions have been raised by free-trade supporters about where such an approach was leading. Fears have been expressed by liberal economists and others that the marketing agreements are little more than a form of "creeping cartelization," a means of dividing world markets.

Good Start Seen

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Under the accord, 125 million pairs will be allowed in during the second year, 128 million the

third year and 131 million during the fourth year.

A similar agreement with South Korea will limit imports of non-rubber shoes to about 33 million pairs in the first year. Last year, the country shipped about 44 million pairs to the United States.

In briefing newsmen on the Taiwan agreement, Mr. Strauss contended that the import restrictions would not have any "significant" inflationary impact on the U.S. economy or any "adverse effect upon consumers."

Prices Drop On Big Board

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP-DJ).—Prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, with the Dow Jones industrial average backing away from its strong gain yesterday.

The industrial index was down 5 points at 917.57 and off 3.31 at 3 o'clock. It jumped 10.17 points yesterday. Gainers outpaced losers by about 710 to about 695.

Volume totaled 22.84 million shares, compared with 25.39 million yesterday.

The market rallied yesterday on Morgan Guaranty Trust's prime rate cut to 8 1/2 per cent from the prevailing 8 3/4 per cent. However, no other major New York bank announced the same cut.

Further, a move in the short-term money market by the Federal Reserve to prop up the federal fund rate to an average 5 9/8 per cent cut out about 100 million shares of the Fed's money policy.

Floor sources also said that some skepticism among analysts about yesterday's rally led to selling by their clients.

Avis was halted on the Big Board, last 21 1/4. A district court cleared Avis trustees to sell the shares he holds and Norton Simon signed a contract for the package, which represents 47 per cent of Avis outstanding shares.

But Avis filed an appeal with a higher court to block the trustees from proceeding with the sale.

Meanwhile, Puqua Industries dropped out of the bidding, leaving Sears Holding Ltd., a British group, the only other bidder besides Norton Simon.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.10 to 115.50.

U.S. Output Up By 1.1% in May

WASHINGTON, June 15 (Reuters).—U.S. industrial production rose 1.1 per cent in May after gains of 0.8 per cent in April and 1.5 per cent in March, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The Federal Reserve said increases in output were widespread, pushing the overall index up despite the second successive monthly fall in auto production.

The surge left the index of industrial production at 137.8 per cent of its 1967 average, an increase of 6.3 per cent over the same month a year earlier.

Wagen Expects to Open Second Car Plant in U.S.

By Paul Lewis

RG, West Germany, N.Y.T.).—Volkswagen, place behind two panies in the race cars in the United it will eventually a second American lity in the West- leadership.

un of the company's re board, found id in an interview any's headquarters "I go for the 5 per s market we used n we were No. 1. take five years at ack up there," he

s first assembly United States is begin operations in Westmoreland sylvania. It plans 0,000 to 70,000 cars sar.


r Sales
e 11.2%
June 15 (AP-DJ). s of domestic-made rly June rose 11.2 in the 1976 period, es reported today. 1 277,194 cars from June 10, compared s the year earlier. ernal Motors. Ford merican Motors rose before, but Chrysl-

ed and full-sized e to outpace the ls in early June. m-compact and sub- ncreased slightly, s of life they didn't in the year," one

ate Rises
in France
e 15 (AP-DJ).—The employed workers in y 5.5 per cent to a justed 1,096,700 from pril, figures released ne Labor Ministry

t year, 843,300 work- mployed.

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Company Report

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Revenue	8,580.00	8,110.00	
Profits	1,260.00	940.00	
Per Share	1.80	1.51	
*To May 31.			

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The undersigned announces that as from June 30, 1977, at K&S-Associates N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. No. 10 of the CDEs Grand Metropolitan Ltd., each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with 20.98 (pre-final dividend year to 30.9.76, 2.4027 p. per share). Tax credit, 20.94885 = Dfls. 2.74 per CDR.

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Amsterdam, June 10, 1977.

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1977	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	1:30 p.m. Prev.	Change
30%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
31%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
32%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
33%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
34%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
35%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
36%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
37%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
38%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
39%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
40%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
41%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
42%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
43%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
44%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
45%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
46%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
47%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
48%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
49%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
50%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
51%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
52%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
53%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
54%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
55%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
56%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
57%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
58%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
59%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
60%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
61%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
62%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
63%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
64%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
65%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
66%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
67%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
68%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
69%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
70%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
71%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
72%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
73%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
74%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
75%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
76%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
77%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
78%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
79%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
80%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
81%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
82%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
83%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
84%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
85%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
86%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
87%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
88%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
89%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
90%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
91%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
92%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
93%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
94%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
95%	ACD	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
96%	ACE	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
97%	ACF	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
98%	ACI	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
99%	ACM	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03
100%	ACN	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.03

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5 1/2-5 1/2	3 3/4-3 7/8	3 3/4-4 1/8
5 1/2-5 1/2	3 7/8-4	3 7/8-4 1/2

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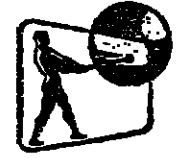
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Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lehman Brothers Incorporated
Léopoldo Deobrun Inc.
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Loeb Rhodes International Limited
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)
Limited
Messersmith Monover Limited
Metcalf, Young, Weir International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
W. Metzger, Selz, Sohn & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International
Nederlandsche Middelenhandelsbank N.V.
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
The Nippon Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sgt. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Pierson, Harding & Pierson N.V.

Post-ösch Kreditbanken, PK Banken
Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft
Ree Brothers Limited
Richardson Securities of Canada
Rothschild Bank AG
Salomon Brothers International Limited
J. S. Sassoon Incorporated
Scandinavian Bank Limited
Schroders & Chartered Ltd.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Joseph Siebag & Co.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated
Société Générale Banque (Suisse) S.A.
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Générale d'Alsace et de
Alsace S.A.
Société Générale des Banques
Spärrbankens Bank
Strauss, Turbott & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.
Veritas- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
S. J. Varelbeel & Co.
S. O. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated
Yamazaki International (Europe) Limited

High	Low	Last	Chg
9110 Abitibi	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0
9110 Alcan	37 1/2	37 1/2	0

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 15, 1977

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

High Low Last Chg

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 15

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

International Bonds Traded in Europe

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

TENDER NOTICE

PAKISTAN WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

1. The Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority has entered into an agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) under which it is to receive a loan, IBRD Loan No. 1208-T-Pak, in various currencies equivalent to U.S. \$50 million towards the cost of the 500 KV Lyallpur-Guddu Transmission Line Project.

2. Under this loan the following tenders will be issued for the 500 KV Transmission Line Project on or about the dates shown. The Tenderer should obtain confirmation of dates one week before the dates indicated, from the office mentioned under item 3.

Description	Date of Issue
Contract Documents 941-8 Line Construction Equipment.	June 15, 1977
Contract Documents 941-3 ACSS "DRAKE" Conductor & Accessories & Overhead Shield Wire Accessories.	June 15, 1977
Contract Documents 941-9 Overhead Shieldwire.	June 15, 1977
Contract Documents 941-2 Insulators & Hardware.	June 15, 1977
Contract Documents 941-5 Design Supply, Erection & Commissioning of 220 KV Section of Multan 500/220 KV Substation.	July 15, 1977

3. Tenders will be obtained from the office of Project Director, Lyallpur - Guddu 500 KV Transmission Line Project, Water & Power Development Authority, WAPDA House, Lahore, Pakistan, at Rs. 300 or U.S. \$50 per copy.

4. The following General Conditions shall apply:

i) Tenders will be entertained from those countries only which are members of World Bank and Switzerland.

ii) Tenders will be post qualified on the basis of information to be submitted as described in the Tender Documents.

5. A tender Guarantee of the value of 5% of Tender Price shall accompany each Tender.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd.

\$25,000,000

10 year Currency Exchange Agreement

with

Continental Bank

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago

arranged by

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS LIMITED

14 Moorfields Highwalk, London EC2Y 9DL 01-688 6060

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, June 15, 1977

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

Tokyo Exchange

June 15, 1977

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

THE DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK LTD.

(CDRs)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

NEW YORK, June 15—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity	Unit	Price
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

London Metals Market

June 15, 1977

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

London Commodities

June 15, 1977

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

Paris Commodities

June 15, 1977

High	Low	Last	Chg
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
1800 Chiffon	51 1/2	51 1/2	0

Offer Oversubscribed

LONDON, June 15 (A)

The offer by Générale

of shares in Cavenham

it did not already own

oversubscribed and it

scale down the number

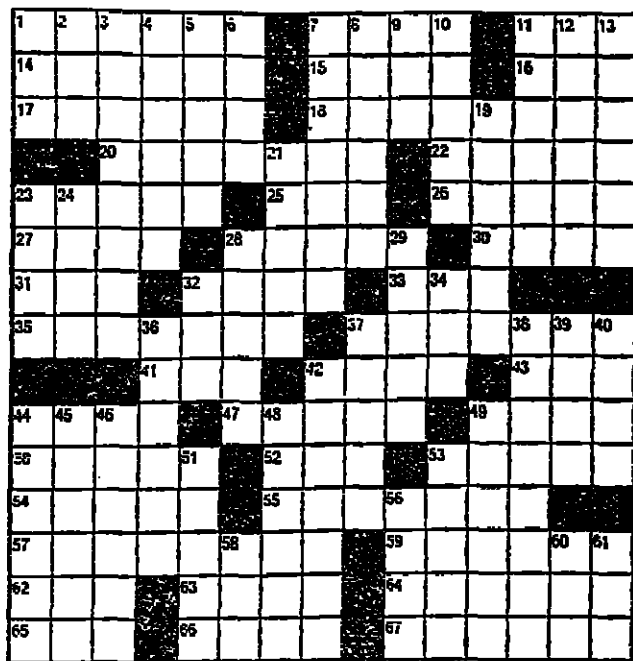
of shares in line with

the offer, the company

received acceptances for

over 100% of the shares

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Until now
 - 7 Earl, the spy
 - 11 Drive into hard
 - 14 Inept painter
 - 15 Cry of sorrow
 - 16 Opposite of WSW
 - 17 Maroon
 - 18 Those on the late watch
 - 20 Embassy man
 - 22 Incense
 - 23 French pastes
 - 25 Sacker of Rome
 - 26 Sleek fabric
 - 27 Like twice-told tales
 - 28 Home for a parson
 - 30 Kind of line or lock
 - 31 "The Lip"
 - 32 Tame broncos
 - 33 Contend
 - 35 Access to sewers
 - 37 Valet
 - 41 Ovine belle
 - 42 Agreeing motions
 - 43 U.N. arm
 - 44 Learn of
 - 47 Abundance
 - 49 French numbers
- DOWN**
- 1 N.F.L. goals, for short
 - 2 Crop item
 - 3 Continuance in time
 - 4 Simmered down
 - 5 Shelters for some Cubs
 - 6 Earth goddess
 - 7 Posse's dragnet
 - 8 Outlanders
 - 9 Flatground game
 - 10 "Them" "gits"
 - 11 Secured
 - 12 Lack of rigor
 - 13 "And all the women"
 - 19 Manual arts
 - 21 Man on a \$10,000 bill
 - 23 Site of one lifetime
 - 24 Length times width
 - 28 Hybrid critters
 - 29 Pussfoot
 - 33 Show respect
 - 34 Style-setting coterie
 - 36 King's messenger
 - 37 Righteous
 - 38 Also with a portfolio
 - 39 Author Waugh
 - 40 A winning margin
 - 42 "an island"
 - 44 Braised porcine dish
 - 45 Tangible assets
 - 46 Made up for
 - 48 Mexican dish
 - 49 (remote goal)
 - 51 Breathers
 - 53 French city
 - 56 Monocle
 - 58 West. of films
 - 60 Pipe joint
 - 61 Bad: Prefix

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

Now you can receive dozens of crossword puzzles each month in the *Herald Tribune Crossword Puzzle Magazine*. To subscribe, send check or money order for \$5 (6 issues) or \$10 (12 issues) to: IHT Corporation, Subscription Dept., 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

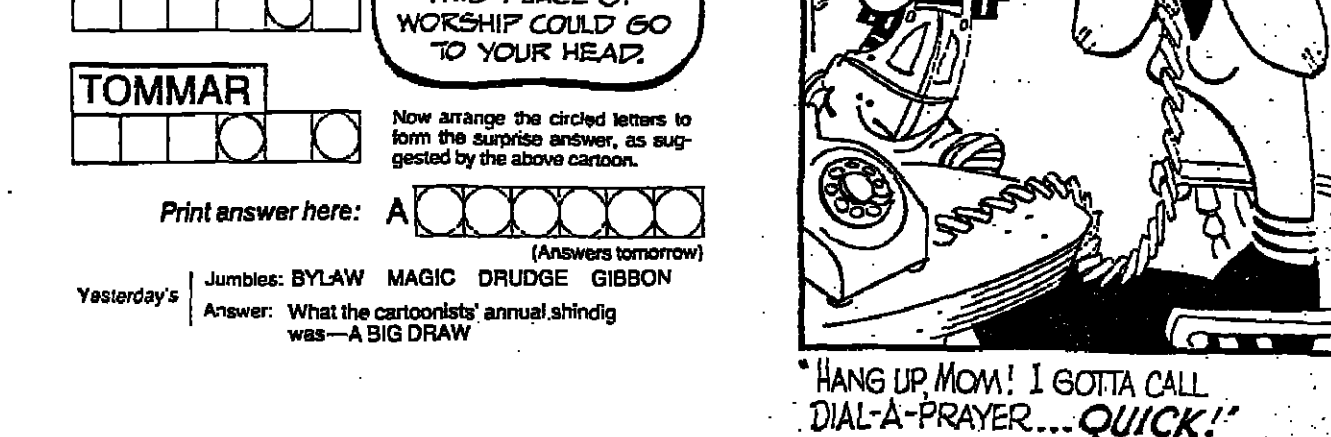
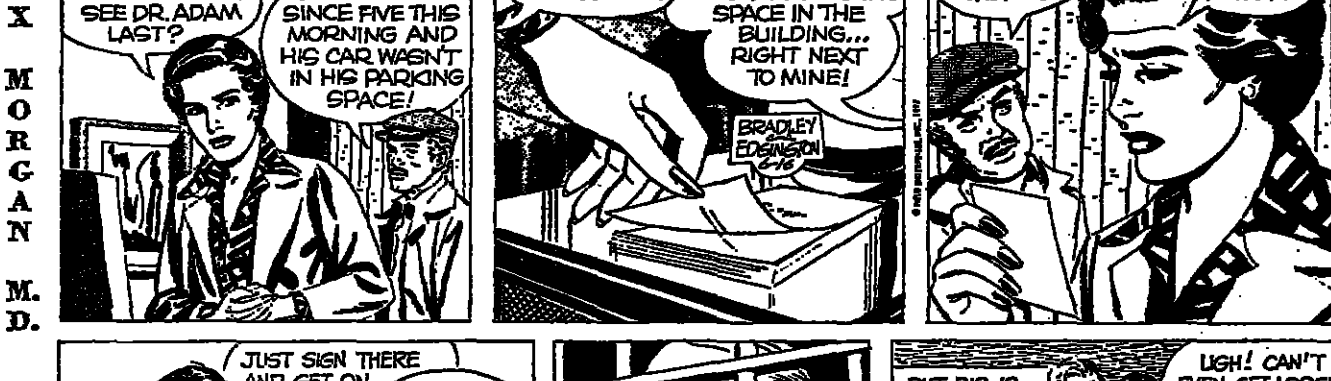
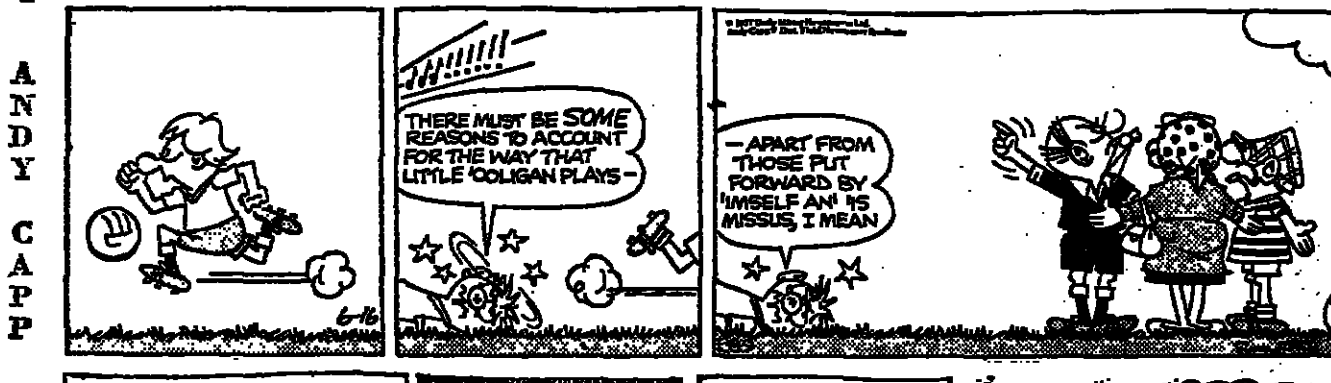
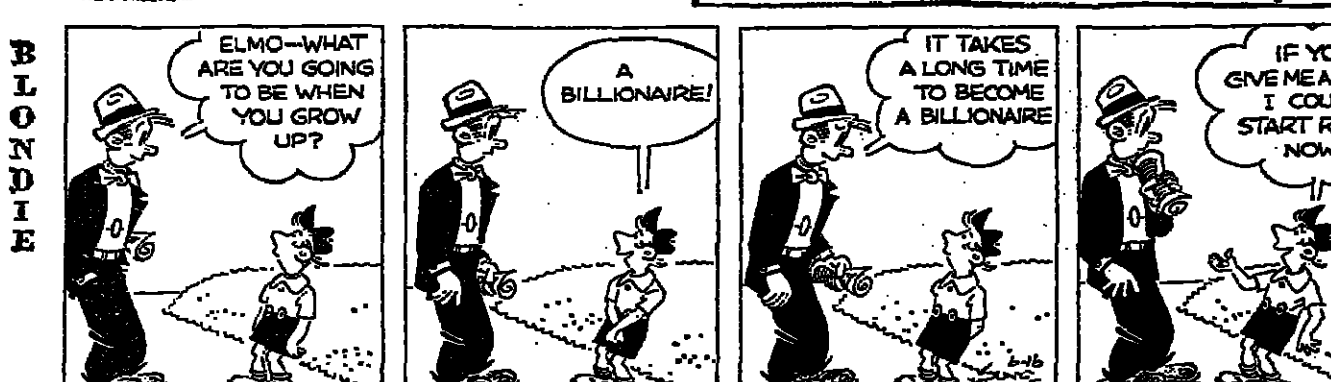
ALABAMA	61	62	Sunny
ALASKA	16	61	Partly cloudy
ARIZONA	59	61	Sunny
ARKANSAS	58	61	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	58	61	Sunny
COLORADO	58	61	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	58	61	Sunny
DELAWARE	58	61	Sunny
FLORIDA	58	61	Sunny
GEORGIA	58	61	Sunny
ILLINOIS	58	61	Sunny
INDIANA	58	61	Sunny
IOWA	58	61	Sunny
KANSAS	58	61	Sunny
KENTUCKY	58	61	Sunny
LOUISIANA	58	61	Sunny
MAINE	58	61	Sunny
MARYLAND	58	61	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	58	61	Sunny
MICHIGAN	58	61	Sunny
MINNESOTA	58	61	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	58	61	Sunny
MISSOURI	58	61	Sunny
MONTANA	58	61	Sunny
NEBRASKA	58	61	Sunny
NEVADA	58	61	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	58	61	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	58	61	Sunny
NEW MEXICO	58	61	Sunny
NEW YORK	58	61	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	58	61	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	58	61	Sunny
OHIO	58	61	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	58	61	Sunny
OREGON	58	61	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	58	61	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	58	61	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	58	61	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	58	61	Sunny
TENNESSEE	58	61	Sunny
TEXAS	58	61	Sunny
UTAH	58	61	Sunny
Vermont	58	61	Sunny
VIRGINIA	58	61	Sunny
WASHINGTON	58	61	Sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	58	61	Sunny
WISCONSIN	58	61	Sunny
WYOMING	58	61	Sunny

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 15, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK OF AMERICA & CO. LTD.		
(d) American Fund	SP57.13	
(d) Canadian Fund	SP57.13	
(d) European Fund	SP57.13	
(d) Japanese Fund	SP57.13	
(d) Swiss Fund	SP57.13	
BANQUE VON ERNST & CO.		
(d) C.S. Fund	SP57.13	
(d) C.S. Fund II	SP57.13	
(d) C.S. Fund III	SP57.13	
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		
(d) Capital Int'l.	SP57.13	
(d) Capital Int'l. S.A.	SP57.13	
CREDIT SUISSE		
(d) Actions Suisse	SP57.13	
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SP57.13	
(d) C.S. Fonds-Actions	SP57.13	
(d) Energie-Valor	SP57.13	
(d) Swiss-Valor	SP57.13	
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		
(d) Concentra	DM20.60	
(d) Concentra	DM20.60	
FIDELITY (BERMUDA) LTD.		
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP57.13	
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	SP57.13	
(d) Fidelity Japan Fund	SP57.13	
(d) Fidelity World Fund	SP57.13	
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED		
(d) G.T. Fund	SP57.13	
JARDINE FLEMING		
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	SP57.13	
(d) Jardine World Fund	SP57.13	
LEONARDI INT. MGT. CO. LTD.		
(d) Leonardi Int'l. Growth	SP57.13	
(d) Leonardi Int'l. Income	SP57.13	
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. LTD.		
(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	SP57.13	
(d) Sterling Fund	SP57.13	
SEPRO		
(d) Sepra (N.A.V.)	SP57.13	
SWISS BANK CORP.		
(d) American-Valor	SP57.13	
(d) European-Valor	SP57.13	
(d) Japanese-Valor	SP57.13	
(d) Swiss-Valor	SP57.13	
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Union Bank Fund	SP57.13	
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		
(d) Union Invest. Fund	SP57.13	



BOOKS

THE EMPIRE OF REASON

How Europe Imagined and America Realized the Enlightenment

By Henry Steele Commager. Anchor Press-Doubleday. Illustrated. 342 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN an age of specialization, only a handful of historians is capable of crisscrossing time and the centuries as if the world itself were their field. In *"The Empire of Reason,"* Henry Steele Commager goes beyond his knowledge of an American Republic into the trickier realm of ideas summed up in the subtitle: "How Europe Imagined and America Realized the Enlightenment." It is his most brilliant work in conception, in the crystal clarity of the writing, in causing explosions in the reader's mind.

Historians and journalists are constantly reaching for what is considered "relevant." Thus, original thinkers of the past are often relegated to the dustbin of history. Commager avoids this foolishness by looking below the periwigs, causing us to think in fresh ways about those figures who breathed humanism into government. He makes them not merely relevant but essential to an understanding of the Atlantic nations.

"The Empire of Reason" is a provoking work that puts the American Revolution in its place. The book argues a thesis that is now somewhat in dispute—that the history of the Revolutionary era should be told in terms of the 18th, not the 20th or 21st centuries; that when we talk today about self-government, social equality, religious freedom and other accepted ideas, we should do so with awareness of how these matters stood in 18th-century Europe, not how they stand in our time.

"The Old World imagined, invented, and formulated the Enlightenment," Commager writes. "The New World—certainly the Anglo-American part of it—realized it and fulfilled it." The reader encounters many minds he must know a lot more about and, if the truth be told, some he never knew about: Newton and Locke and their 18th-century successors in Britain and on the Continent—philosophers like Priestley and Bentham, Hume and Monboddo in Britain; Montesquieu, Voltaire, Buffon and Diderot in France; Christian Wolff and Lessing, Von Haller and Goethe in Germany; and Cervantes, Flanquer, Bernal and Tanucci in the Italian states.

Among the eminent are the "Common Sense" of Thomas Paine. He is absorbed from the 18th-century philosophers and philosophers as public officials. Some leading American political treatises they were acting on principles: Jefferson's "Virginia" and Adams's of the Constitution, or two, led by the work, James Franklin, ranked universal writer-thinkers. Among the eminent are the "Common Sense" of Thomas Paine. He is absorbed from the 18th-century philosophers and philosophers as public officials. Some leading American political treatises they were acting on principles: Jefferson's "Virginia" and Adams's of the Constitution, or two, led by the work, James Franklin, ranked universal writer-thinkers. Among the eminent are the "Common Sense" of Thomas Paine. He is absorbed from the 18th-century philosophers and philosophers as public officials. Some leading American political treatises they were acting on principles: Jefferson's "Virginia" and Adams's of the Constitution, or two, led by the work, James Franklin, ranked universal writer-thinkers.

Herbert Mitgang is staff of *The New York Times*.

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

When West opened four hearts on the diagram, North had an ideal hand for a takeout double. When this brought four spades from his partner, slam prospects seemed good and he invited six spades with a cue-bid of five hearts.

After East had doubled to ask for a heart lead and North had redoubled to renew his invitation, South jumped boldly to six spades. In the light of his partner's strong bidding, the K-Q-J of spades were clearly good cards. As North's spades were weak, he must have everything else under control.

It South had held one more trump and one fewer club, the slam chances would have been excellent. As it was, he did not fancy his prospects after ruffing the opening heart lead in the dummy. The only chance of 12 tricks seemed to be to make five club tricks, the diamond ace and six trump tricks.

Praying that West held the club queen singleton or doubleton, he led the club ace at the second trick and felt a warm glow when West produced the crucial card. Now he had two lines of play available, both due to succeed against the actual distribution.

He entered his hand with a trump lead, ruffed another heart with the spade ace, and drew the remaining trumps. He then claimed the slam for a score of 880 points. This line of play led on a three-two triump.

The alternative play was to lead the A-K of spades and the fourth trick heart and lead a club to This would guard against three trumps in the East hand against three trumps in the West hand. As West was known to singleton club and could be expected to have eight hearts, this was a close decision.

As the cards lie, the unbeatible. If West had a doubleton club queen, an inspired diamond ace, he have taken a vital ent the dummy and left the in command.

NORTH
♠ A832
♥ Q
♦ AK105
♣ AKJ10

WEST (D)
♠ 87
♥ KQ109
♦ 8553
♣ 97

SOUTH
♠ KQ4
♥ 742
♦ 822
♣ 862

Neither side was vulnerable.

West North East
4♥ Pass 5♥ Pass
Pass Pass Pass
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart king.

Klanin Decries Politics in Sports, Czechoslovaks Lose Message

Samuel Abt

June 15 (UPI)—The Olympic Committee today said it opened to discuss major political problems facing the Games. The committee, which is based in Lausanne, Switzerland, said it was "deeply disturbed" by the political interference in the 1980 Moscow Olympics. It said the committee was "not a political organization" and that it was "not a political organization" and that it was "not a political organization."

English, Kulanin said: "National Olympic committees and the individual athletes must be protected from becoming the instrument of government direction." Demonstrating the political sensitivity of this subject, the Czechoslovak text was reported by Czechoslovak speakers, and confirmed later by interpreters, to have been altered, with the words "government direction" changed to "commercial interests."

But the next three sentences were dropped from the Czechoslovak text. They read: "If they find that their governments make this impossible, then unfortunately it may be that the athletes suffer for some time until the situation is remedied. In the world today there are governments of the left, right and center which, for reasons which may be absolutely justifiable to themselves, take actions which in the interests of their own security prevent complete freedom and liberty."

"Personally I regret any restraint on individual liberty but would reiterate this is a matter for governments, as the matter of sport, and especially Olympic sport, is for the International Olympic Committee, the International federations and the national Olympic committees alone."

Aftermath of Namath Deal

NFL Rams Send QB Harris To Chargers for Draft Picks

LOS ANGELES, June 15 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Rams, which recently acquired veteran Joe Namath from the New York Jets as a free agent, traded quarterback James Harris to the San Diego Chargers last night for an undisclosed number of future draft choices.

The trade leaves young Pat Haden, who replaced Harris as the starting quarterback in the final games of last season, as the No. 1 quarterback on the NFL National Conference West champions.

Besides Haden, the Rams also have Nebraska quarterback Vince Ferragamo, their fourth-round selection in this year's college-player draft.

"I appreciate the effort and the job James Harris has done," coach Chuck Knox said. "Since I have been associated with the Rams he's done an outstanding job and I wish him the best of luck with the Chargers."

"We respect him," Rams owner Carroll Rosenbloom said. "We respect him as an individual and a football player and we wish him the best in San Diego."

Harris, 28, a seven-year NFL veteran out of Grambling College, joined the Rams in 1972 after being released by Buffalo. He played behind John Hadl in 1973 and started most Rams games for the past three seasons. When Harris took over in 1974, becoming the first black starting quarterback in NFL history, the Rams traded Hadl to the Chargers for five future draft choices.

Last season Harris suffered several injuries, including a broken thumb and a bruised shoulder, but still finished as the leading passer in the NFL with a passing rating of 88.8 in the league's formula.

His 1976 statistics included 91 completions in 158 attempts for 1,460 yards. He threw for eight touchdowns and had six interceptions.

He was replaced as starting quarterback by Haden after the Rams suffered a 20-12 loss to Cincinnati in the eighth game of the season.

Miami and Pasadena Get Super Bowls

NEW YORK, June 15 (UPI)—The NFL bestowed gifts yesterday by awarding Super Bowl sites to those sunny cities. When Harris took over in 1974, becoming the first black starting quarterback in NFL history, the Rams traded Hadl to the Chargers for five future draft choices.

This ceremony of naming Super Bowl sites leaves some of the nation's most important people hanging on Roselle's words, much like finalists in a million-dollar lottery.

In Michigan, for example, the chairman of the board of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors, along with the governor, wrote to Roselle and asked that the Super Bowl be granted to the stadium in Pontiac.

"Our tourist people tell me it's worth \$50 million," said the Miami Dolphins' owner, Joe Robbie.

For Soccer Trades

ITALIANS DROP 'PLAYERS MARKET'

MILAN, June 15 (UPI)—The president of Italian soccer clubs voted this week to do away with the notorious annual "players market" in which club officials, talent scouts and middlemen met in a Milan hotel to negotiate multimillion-dollar trades of players.

Italian newspapers unanimously hailed the decision as a victory of sports over commercialism. "Players are no longer horses," said a headline in Rome's Il Messaggero—but the Soccer Players' Association, which had long campaigned against the market, was more cautious.

"If the decisions are supported by a real political will, this is a step forward," said association president Sergio Campana. "Abolishing the market on paper is not enough if, for instance, they continue to make use of middlemen."

Direct Negotiations

The presidents of first, second, third and fourth division soccer clubs said the market would be replaced by direct negotiations between clubs and the transfer season would be extended.

The soccer market at Milan's Galia Hotel began almost casually in 1950 when Palermo club president Raimondo Lanza di Trabia, staying at that hotel during a visit to Milan, invited presidents of other clubs to come over for business talks.

It grew over the years into a circus involving hundreds of persons, millions of dollars and countless rumors leaked to promote or sabotage deals. Fans spent nights waiting outside the hotel for news that their club had purchased some ace that could bring it the pennant.

The market switched twice over the years to other Milan hotels.

Italian Quits Post

MILAN, June 15 (UPI)—Pulvio Bernardini, who rebuilt Italy's national soccer team after its defeat in the 1974 World Cup, has resigned as general manager to accept a job as coach of the Sampdoria club.

He had been in charge of the national team since 1974, when he led Italy to a fourth-place finish in the World Cup.

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Protest Filed On Nastase

LONDON, June 15 (Reuters)—The Nastase was reported to the International Lawn Tennis Federation today for "disgraceful" behavior during the Davis Cup match between Romania and Britain in Bucharest last weekend.

Paul Hutchins, the British team captain, complained that Nastase "gave 15 finger gestures on the first day and his language was foul."

He said Nastase had apologized for his behavior, but added: "It is simply not good enough. I get some of my young players copying his behavior and I'm not going to put up with it."

Romania beat Britain 4-1 to qualify for the European A zone final.

Connors Leaves Indoor Tourney, Citing an Injury

LONDON, June 15 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors today pulled out of the \$100,000 Queen's Club tournament five days before Wimbledon, citing a sore thumb.

But suspicions that Connors was upset at having to play on indoor courts instead of grass because of rain were reinforced when he told newsmen: "My thumb is quite okay, but I don't think I will play any more matches at Queen's on the indoor courts."

Connors yesterday threatened to pull out of the tournament because he was not getting grass-court practice because of the weather. "I didn't come all this way to play on boards," he said.

In matches today, Hank Pfister, 23, knocked both former Wimbledon champion Stan Smith and Ilie Nastase out of the tournament.

Pfister beat Smith, 6-3, 6-4, in the second round and then disposed of Nastase, 6-2, 6-3, in 45 minutes in a third-round match.

Also out of the tournament is Guillermo Vilas, who was defeated, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, by Ross Case in the second round.

76er Split of Money Gives Each \$17,000

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (UPI)—The Philadelphia 76ers' split of \$237,500 in playoff money gave more than \$17,000 to each player.

The 12 players and trainer Al Domenico will receive \$17,653.85 and Fred Carter and Jim Barnett, both of whom played parts of the season with the 76ers, \$2,000.

U.S. Team Beats Italy

MEMPHIS, June 15 (UPI)—John Washington of Memphis State scored 18 points and grabbed 13 rebounds last night to lead the United States to an 88-77 victory over Italy in the Intercontinental Cup basketball tournament.

Transition

Pittsburgh Pirates—Signed free-agent outfielder Bobby Tolan, former Cincinnati Reds player, to a one-year contract.

Philadelphia Phillies—Signed free-agent pitcher Steve Carlton, former Pittsburgh Pirates player, to a one-year contract.

Los Angeles Dodgers—Signed free-agent pitcher Steve Carlton, former Pittsburgh Pirates player, to a one-year contract.

San Francisco Giants—Signed free-agent pitcher Steve Carlton, former Pittsburgh Pirates player, to a one-year contract.

St. Louis Cardinals—Signed free-agent pitcher Steve Carlton, former Pittsburgh Pirates player, to a one-year contract.

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NCAA Aides Deplore Rule For Women

Equalized Funds Is Called Harmful

By Bob Oates

LOS ANGELES, June 15.—After a two-year examination of the federal government's so-called Title IX program—designed in part to equalize women's sports with men's—officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association are still hostile.

In fact, the more they learn about it, the more hostile they get.

Walter Byers, the NCAA's executive director, said this of Title IX recently:

"It's the most injurious piece of legislation on college athletics to come out of Washington yet. Byers' objection focuses on one point: the added pressure on college football when it is compelled to finance women's sports."

"The thing that causes most of the problems in college athletics today," he said, "is the pressure on the football team to win and to make money. This is what leads to recruiting violations, what leads to short coaching tenures. It causes most of the unpleasant things associated with college sports. And Title IX just adds to the emphasis and pressure. It adds heavily."

The public doesn't fully understand the decisive financial role football plays at most institutions, Byers said, continuing:

"This one sport supports most [men's] sports at most colleges and universities. If you bring in women's sports, too, the burden on football—and the pressure—are increased by that much. Considering the problems football already has with recruiting violations and so forth, you can see that adding to the emphasis on winning in college football takes us contrary to the way we should be going."

The average veteran (male) college administrator everywhere these days tends to side with Byers' objection. He sees the women's groups and government agencies. And as one result, two schools of thought have formed nationally in recent months on this subject:

• Those favoring equality for women argue that at each institution, receipts from all sports, men's and women's, should be swept into one pile and then distributed equally to men's and women's sports.

It is immaterial to the proponents of this view whether, for instance, men's track and field grosses enough to pay for the team's coach or, perhaps, for a new javelin. Any money raised by men's track should, instead, go into the university's general athletic fund.

Those favoring men's and women's track should share equally in whatever money is available.

This is generally the position of those backing Title IX procedures in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"The other school of thought, which is gathering new adherents daily, holds that the split in college athletics should be between revenue and nonrevenue sports. One school favors men's and women's sports. Those favoring this position say an activity generating enough money at the gate and from TV to pay its own way (meaning football and, at some colleges, basketball) should operate independently of activities that have to be supported.

© Los Angeles Times.

Giants Win on Halicki's Pitching

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 (UPI)—Tom Seaver won three of his previous four decisions while allowing only seven earned runs, stopping St. Louis on three hits last night while pitching the San Francisco Giants to a 7-1 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Garry Templeton's single and double and Mike Tyson's double were the only St. Louis hits. A walk to Tyson, a sacrifice and Templeton's double scored St. Louis' run in the sixth.

Braves 8, Mets 5

At Atlanta, Willie Montanez drove home five runs with a homer, single and a double to give Atlanta an 8-5 victory over New York.

Astros 5, Expos 0

At Houston, Bob Watson hit a two-run homer and Julio Gonzalez doubled in three runs to stake right-hander Joaquim Andujar to his eighth victory in

a 5-0 triumph by Houston over Montreal.

Andujar, who has allowed only one earned run in his last 26 innings, was struck on his pitching hand by a line drive in the sixth and was forced to leave the game. Joe Mauer finished up and completed the five-hit shutout. Andujar, 8-3, has won six straight.

An Astros' team spokesman said the injury to Andujar was not serious.

Dodgers 3, Pirates 2

At Los Angeles, a passed ball by Pittsburgh catcher Ed Ott allowed pinch-runner Johnny Oates to dash home from third with the second of two ninth-inning runs to give Los Angeles a come-from-behind 3-2 triumph over Pittsburgh.

With one out, Boog Powell started the winning rally with a pinch single. John Hale went in to run and moved to second when shortstop Frank Taveras fumbled

Ed Goodson's potential double play ball for an error. Lee Lacy then singled home Hale before Ott let a pitch on reliever Rich Gossage get by him with Bill Russell at bat, and Oates dashed home.

Ott led off the fourth with his second homer of the season and Bill Robinson homered to lead off the sixth, giving the Pirates the 3-1 lead they carried into the ninth.

Reds 3, Phillies 2

At Cincinnati, Johnny Bench homered, added a run-producing single in the fourth and drove in a third run with a bases-loaded fielder's choice in the sixth to lead Cincinnati and Fred Norman to a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia.

The triumph was the sixth in a row and seventh in nine decisions for Norman, who struck out seven and walked two. Homers by Jerry Martin and Mike Schmidt accounted for the Philadelphia run.

Cubs 6, Padres 5

At San Diego, Manny Trillo's two-out, bases-loaded single in the top of the 12th drove in Larry Ritzner from third with the winning run to inch Chicago past San Diego, 6-5. It was the Cubs' fifth straight victory.

Ivan DeJesus started the inning with a scratch single but was forced at second by Ritzner. Gene Cline doubled and Bobby Murcer drew an intentional walk from reliever Willie Fingers to fill the bases. One out later, Trillo singled to left field.

'Close' Fight Until Left Hook

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—"It was a little too close for comfort," world welterweight champion Carlos Palomino told boxing writers after knocking out challenger Dave Green of Britain with a tremendous left hook to the chin at the Wembley Empire Pool last night.

Palomino, a 36-year-old Mexican-American, won the crown from Britain's John Stracey in the same ring 51 weeks ago.

Ringsiders agreed he had a much tougher battle against Green than he did against Stracey.

The left hook that gave Palomino victory came at 1:55 of the 11th round.

"I tried to stop him with a left hook all the time," Palomino said. "But Green kept managing to dodge me."

"It was one of my toughest fights, but when I noticed that his eye had closed in the 10th I started to pressure him, and it paid off."

Canto Beats Furesawa

TOKYO, June 15 (AP)—Miguel Canto of Mexico fired a stream of punches into the swollen face of Japanese challenger Kimio Furesawa in the late rounds and retained his World Boxing Council flyweight championship tonight.

Prospects for Conteh

TOKYO, June 15 (Reuters)—World Boxing Council president Jose Sulaiman said here yesterday he had asked his executive board to consider giving former world light-heavyweight champion John Conteh a chance to regain his title. He said five of the board's 17 members have already approved a fight between title-holder Miguel Canto and Conteh.

Transition

Oakland Raiders—Signed free-agent running back Dave Hampton, the former Atlanta Falcons player, to a one-year contract.

Philadelphia Eagles—Signed free-agent running back Dave Hampton, the former Atlanta Falcons player, to a one-year contract.

San Francisco 49ers—Signed free-agent running back Dave Hampton, the former Atlanta Falcons player, to a one-year contract.

Los Angeles Rams—Signed free-agent running back Dave Hampton, the former Atlanta Falcons player, to a one-year contract.

Seattle Seahawks—Signed free-agent running back Dave Hampton, the former Atlanta Falcons player, to a one-year contract.

San Diego Chargers—Signed free-agent running back Dave Hampton, the former Atlanta Falcons player, to a one-year contract.

Los Angeles Angels—Signed free-agent running back Dave Hampton, the former Atlanta Falcons player, to a one-year contract.

Hits 2 Homers, Drives Angels Defeat Twins

OTON, Minn., June 15 (UPI)—Rudi slugged two home runs in five runs, driving Guerrero to 5-for-5. Last night to give the Angels a 12-9 victory over Minnesota Twins.

The second of three homers, gave up two 3 innings and got

A Draft

June 15 (UPI)—The first-round picks in the 1977 NFL draft.

Kent Benson, C. Inis Clay from New York; Doug, G. Houston; 3. Buffalo, Marques Johnson, 4. Washington, from Bulard, 4. Oregon; 5. Davis, 6. North Carolina.

North Carolina State; 7. North Carolina State; 8. North Carolina State; 9. North Carolina State; 10. North Carolina State; 11. North Carolina State; 12. North Carolina State; 13. North Carolina State; 14. North Carolina State; 15. North Carolina State; 16. North Carolina State; 17. North Carolina State; 18. North Carolina State; 19. North Carolina State; 20. North Carolina State; 21. North Carolina State; 22. North Carolina State; 23. North Carolina State; 24. North Carolina State; 25. North Carolina State; 26. North Carolina State; 27. North Carolina State; 28. North Carolina State; 29. North Carolina State; 30. North Carolina State; 31. North Carolina State; 32. North Carolina State; 33. North Carolina State; 34. North Carolina State; 35. North Carolina State; 36. North Carolina State; 37. North Carolina State; 38. North Carolina State; 39. North Carolina State; 40. North Carolina State; 41. North Carolina State; 42. North Carolina State; 43. North Carolina State; 44. 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